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BOGDANOV ON FACTS OF NUCLEAR ARMS BALANCE

LD281000 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 28 Jan 82

["Myths on America's 'Unilateral Disarmament'" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Radomir Bogdanov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- The notorious American "restraint" in the arms race and in assertions concerning "ill intentions" of the Soviet Union, which has been gaining "victories" in the last ten years over the United States in the field of strategic arms, have become a favorite topic for those United States politicians who seek to cover up by such concoctions the massive American arms build-up. Recently the top leadership of the United States once again proclaimed to the whole world that America throughout a decade had "unilaterally disarmed" and that is why military expenditures ought to be increased and ever more new rearmament programmes launched.

Such kind of unscrupulous manipulations, evidently, are calculated for the brief historical memory and ignorance of the broad American and West European public concerning the real balance of strategic arsenals of America and the Soviet Union and developments in this field in the last ten years.

It is therefore important to recall the factual aspect of the matter. This is imperative for an objective understanding of the intentions of the sides.

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were opened in 1969. American leaders now assert that the Soviet side has taken advantage of the SALT process as a cover for gaining a military superiority over the United States. What is really involved? Starting with a level of surface and sea based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) considerably lower than the American, not to mention the category of strategic bombers, the Soviet Union in the last ten years advanced towards attaining approximate parity with the United States.

Meanwhile the United States did not mark time, laying emphasis mainly on the technological improvement of armaments. In the seventies they re-equipped 550 "Minuteman-1" and "Minuteman-2" launching pads for "Minuteman-3" missiles with triple warheads and 496 launching pads of ballistic missiles in "Polaris A-2" and "Polaris A-3" submarines for 31 nuclear submarines with "Poseidon C-3" missiles.

At the same time the accuracy of intercontinental ballistic missiles and ballistic missiles based on submarines has been substantially increased and work has been conducted on strengthening the defence of silos for intercontinental ballistic missiles "Minuteman" and the equipment of the "Minuteman-3" with a system of long-distance retargeting. During this period the United States began the construction of a fleet -- approximately ten "Trident" submarines with qualitatively new performances; developed a new sea-based strategic missile for "Poseidon" and "Trident" submarines; developed new strategic systems of cruise missiles of all types of basing; began the development of the countersilo system MX; increased annual expenditures on the modernization and deployment of new offensive strategic arms four-fold.

A result of such "unilateral disarmament" has been that the number of nuclear ammunition of the strategic offensive forces of the United States went up from 5,100 in 1970 to some 10,000 in 1980 at a time when the Soviet Union, according to American data, has only 7,000 nuclear ammunition. And it is precisely ammunition and not launching pads that kill and destroy. Let us add that new warheads MK-12A have been introduced whose capacity is double and whose accuracy is double that of MB-12 warheads.

According to the American magazine CHURCHMAN, the United States has now stockpiled 25,000-30,000 nuclear charges of all types with an overall power equal to 600,000 bombs dropped by the United States over Hiroshima.

Such are the objective data on "unilateral" disarmament by the United States in the last decade. The crux of the matters is that according to the American treatment, "parity" presupposes United States superiority over the USSR. Real Soviet-American parity is interpreted by the administration as Soviet superiority. All this is based on Washington's refusal to recognize in fact the principles of equality and equal security of the sides.

YEGOROV SAYS U.S. TO INCREASE NUCLEAR WARHEADS

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan, TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to increase the production of nuclear warheads. This was related at a press conference here on Tuesday by Bob Alvarez, representative of the Environmental Policy Institute, and Charles van Doren, former assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

They said the U.S. nuclear arsenal now includes about 26,000 nuclear warheads. The strategic nuclear arms "modernization" programme being effected by the Reagan administration envisages the additional production of 17,000 nuclear warheads by the USA in the coming eight-ten years for MX missiles, Minuteman-3, Trident, and cruise missiles as well as for the Pershing II medium-range missiles which the USA intends to deploy in Western Europe.

The administration regards the utilisation of the nuclear wastes of commercial atomic power stations and reactors as one of the means to increase the production of nuclear warheads. Expert estimate is that 5,000 nuclear warheads can be made by means of such method out of the civilian atomic-reactor wastes which have been accumulated in the USA by now. The United States will be able to make 27,500 warheads out of the wastes by the year 1990 and 58,800 by 200.

The Department of Energy is planning to spend 560 million dollars in the period of 1980 to 1989 for the obtaining of military nuclear materials by this method.

The participants in the press conference emphasized that thereby the U.S. private-owned atomic industry will be converted into an appendage of the U.S. military machine and commercial reactors into nuclear-bomb factories.

The utilization of the atomic power station wastes for the production of weapons is an offensive on the atom-for-peace and will inevitably lead to a breach of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

MIKHAILOV-LED MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD261402 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 26 Jan, TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to take part in the 26th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, beginning on January 28.

The delegation is headed by Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PM271411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed "Communique on the 102d Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 102d Session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow on 19-21 January 1982.

The following deputy heads of government, who represent their countries on the Executive Committee, took part in the session: A. Lukanov for Bulgaria; J. Mariai, Hungary; Huynh Tan Phat, SRV; G. Weiss, GDR; H. Rodriguez Llompart, Cuba; M. Peluee, Mongolia; Z. Madej, Poland; N. Constantin, Romania; N.V. Talyzin, USSR; and R. Rohlicek, CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, S. Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent SFRY representative at CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

N.V. Fadeyev, secretary of the council, took part in the session.

J. Marjai, Hungarian representative on the Executive Commitee, presided at the session.

The Executive Committee adopted a statement in connection with the attempts by the U.S. administration and the other NATO countries to interfere in Poland's internal affair and with their use of economic and other discriminatory measures as a means of interference and political pressure. The text is published separately.

Guided by the tasks arising from the decisions of the council's session, the Executive Committee examined the progress of the work on cooperation in a number of sectors of machine-building production, which are of the greatest significance for the development of the fraternal countries' economy.

Measures were outlined for implementing the general agreement, signed during the 35th meeting of the CEMA session, on multilateral cooperation in the creation of a single and unified base for electronic goods, and for technology equipment and materials for their production. Provision is made for accelerating the organization of coproduction of heavy equipment for open-cut mineral workings and the construction of main pipelines and also a number of types of energy-saving equipment.

The CEMA organs and international sectorial economic organizations have been given specific assignments in organizing cooperation for the joint development in the current 5-year period of machines and equipment which reduce the use of manual labor in the national economy, primarily industrial robots with program control; precision metal-working and foundry equipment; standard series of hydraulic, pneumatic and electric drives and other general machine-building items; and systems of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the processing of raw foodstuffs.

Proceeding from the tasks set by the communist and workers' parties for meeting more fully the food requirements of the population of the CEMA member countries, the Executive Committee approved appropriate measures for cooperation in this sphere, in particular for providing the food industry with the necessary raw and semifinished materials and equipping this sector with modern, highly productive equipment.

The session summed up the results of work on concluding long-term trade agreements between CEMA member countries and also the SFRY for the current 5-year period. In accordance with these agreements, their reciprocal trade turnover will increase in 1985 in comparison with 1980 (in comparable prices) by 38 percent. Reciprocal deliveries of specialized products will moreover increase at an even faster rate. Their volume will increase by 48 percent during the 5-year period. The growth of reciprocal commodity exchange will promote the further planned development of the economies and help to meet the needs of the CEMA member countries' population.

The Executive Committee approved the plan for its work in 1982-83 and measures for contacts between CEMA and international economic and scientific and technical organizations in 1982 and also the council's budget for the current year.

Other questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation were also examined.

The Executive Committee's session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

SECOND DAY OF 'FRIENDSHIP-82' EXERCISES

LD272218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The second day of the "Friendship-82" tactical exercises was marked by the highly dynamic nature of the military operations and the fact that they were held in conditions as close as possible to those of real combat and used up-to-date types of armament. Units of the westerners and the easterners went into action early in the morning. Their combat operations were highly praised by the commanding officers. In difficult weather conditions the units demonstrated efficient coordination, profound understanding of the overall battle situation and constant striving to help and assist each other.

The actions of rear services, which provided the troops with an unbroken supply of fuel and ammunition, were also positively assessed. The staff of field hospitals, which were set up in the shortest possible time, also operated successfully.

The "Friendship-82" exercises are continuing.

GROMYKO 27 JAN STATEMENT ON MEETING WITH HAIG

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 27 Jan, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has left Geneva for Berlin by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

He made the following statement in the airport before flying from Geneva.

We have had two long meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. In their course we discussed a broad range of issues: the general state of Soviet-American relations, the state of things at the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the problem of limitation of strategic weapons, the situation in the Middle East, in the south of Africa, in Asia and some other parts of the world.

As a result of a detailed exchange of views on nuclear weapons in Europe it was agreed that the delegations of the USSR and the USA at Geneva would continue discussing specific aspects of that problem on which there are principled divergencies between the stands of the sides.

In discussing the problem of limitation of strategic weapons, the American side proved to be not prepared to start talks on this most important problem, whose resolution is expected by the peoples. All responsibility for the consequences of this line in policy which is directed at blocking a resolutoin of the problem is borne by the U.S. administration, and it will not be able to evade that responsibility. I wish to stress once again on my part that the Soviet Union is ready for such talks.

In a brief conversation on a subject of Poland, which was touched upon by the U.S. secretary of state, the Soviet side resolutely declared that the USA must end all interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, which it carried out in different forms in the course of a long time. It was stressed that the USA, like any other state, has no right to interfere in the measures carried out by the Polish leadership which are solely within its competence. It goes without saying, that the Soviet Union does not intend to discuss Polish home affairs with anybody, including with the United States.

HAIG 27 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS REPORTED

TASS Report

LD271542 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 27 Jan, TASS -- The Secretary of State of the United States Alexander Haig spoke at a press conference here devoted to the results of his talks with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

After listing topics that were discussed at the meeting he said the talks were realistic ones. According to the secretary of state they were exceptionally detailed ones and, according to his view, were useful from the standpoint of the need to maintain contacts on ministerial level between the Soviet Union and the United States, the need that does not diminish in periods of crises and tension. When answering questions Haig said that an improvement of East-West relations was not the aim of the talks. On the contrary, as he said, the purpose of the talks was to give the American side a possibility to present its point of view on a number of problems. At the same time the secretary of state admitted that there was an important exchange of opinions during his meeting with Andrey Gromyko and that each side strove to understand the causes of the concern of the other side. There were signs of constructive approaches on some questions, Haig said, while on other problems the sides continued to hold opposite positions.

In connection with the Gromyko-Haig meeting the American press stresses that at the press conference the secretary of state, finding it necessary to calm "conservative opponents" in the United States of contacts on a high level, contended that this meeting was not directed at improving relations between the two countries. [sentence as received]

This was reported, for instance, by the NBC television company. On the other hand, the American press is failing in its attempts to belittle the usefulness of such contacts. It also admits that a businesslike and serious atmosphere reigned at the meeting.

More on Haig Remarks

LD271448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[TASS correspondent report from Geneva]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has spoken at a press conference devoted to the results of his talks with Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Having listed the questions which were discussed at this meeting he stated that the talks were realistic ones. As the secretary of state put it, they were extremely detailed and in his view, useful from the standpoint of the need to maintain contacts at ministerial level between the Soviet Union and the United States, a need which is not reduced in periods of crisis and tension.

In answer to questions Haig stated that the aim of the talks was not the improvement of relations between East and West. On the contrary, as he stated, the talks had the aim of making it possible for the U.S. side to expound its own point of view on several problems.

At the same time the secretary of state recognized that during his meeting with Gromyko an important exchange of opinions took place and that each side aspired to understand the reasons for the anxiety of the other.

On certain questions, said Haig, constructive approaches were outlined. On other problems the sides continue to occupy opposite positions.

COINCIDENCE OF U.S.-PRC INTERESTS IN ASIA

GF260434 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 24 January carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Who Is Escalating Tension in Asia?" The radio refers to a recent Indian Government statement regarding secessionist activities being carried out by the Nizo in northeastern India and notes that, according to the Indian press, the secessionists have been forcing local people to participate in terrorist activities in the region. It adds: "The secessionist activities referred to are aimed at wresting northeastern India from the rest of the country."

Arguing that the PRC and the United States are extending aid to secessionists in India, the radio states: "The PRC and the United States have organized the activities of the secessionists and have supplied them with arms. Ruling circles in the PRC and the United States have common aims in Asia. Their interests run along the same line."

Noting that the United States and the PRC are cooperating to disrupt peace in other parts of Asia, the radio states: "Beijing and Washington are overtly supporting the followers of Pol Pot who have escaped into Thailand. They are preparing them for incursions into Kampuchea through the Thai border. The objective is to undermine Kampuchea's progress on the (?difficult) path of independence by creating an unfavorable atmosphere in that country. (?Meanwhile, Beijing, which is supported by Washington, is preparing for new aggression against Vietnam)."

In reference to Pakistan, the radio states: "This country plays an important role in the plans the U.S. and PRC assailants have drawn up. This is why they are arming Pakistan. Their intention is to use Islamabad as an instrument to realize their offensive policies in Asia. This intention has become quite obvious. Beijing and Washington are continuing their undeclared war against the DRA through Pakistan."

The radio concludes by stating the following: "The fact that the interests of the PRC and the United States are parallel is causing serious concern within the international community, which [words indistinct] for world peace."

U.S. DEMOCRATS CRITICIZE REAGAN MESSAGE

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan, TASS -- "The State of the Union -- Democrats' view" -- such a film was shown on Tuesday in the United States by the biggest television companies. The film was made at the request of the political committees of the Democratic Party in Congress as the Democrats' reaction to "the State of the Union" message delivered by President Ronald Reagan at a joint meeting of both chambers of Congress.

The film includes pronouncements by leading figures of the Democratic Party who strongly criticise the economic policy of the Reagan administration, point to its crying social injustice.

Now that the country entered the period of deep economic recession, which is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Americans, the administration gives new taxation benefits to monopolies, stressed Senator Edward Kennedy. Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill described as horrible the consequences of the government's economic programme for the broad masses of the Americans.

According to the public opinion poll, which was carried out by the National Committee of the Democratic Party, 57 percent of the Americans believe that the Republican administration leads the country "in a wrong direction." 30 percent of those polled express serious disagreement with the statement that Reagan "takes care for common people." The biggest cause of anxiety of the Americans, according to the public opinion poll, are such domestic socio-economic problems as a high level of unemployment, reduction of aid to poor and elderly people, social cuts, the continuing inflation, the growing crime rate, etc.

Commenting on the television film, Democratic Senator Wendell Ford told correspondents that such sentiments were broadly spread in all 50 American states.

KORNILOV ASSESSES REAGAN TEAM'S FIRST YEAR

PM271457 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 5

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov "View of Events": "Unsavory Aims"]

[Text] "Adventurism and a readiness to jeopardize mankind's vital interests in the name of their own narrow self-seeking aims are what emerges particularly nakedly in the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles." That thesis put forward in the CPSU Congress is corroborated over and over again by the course of international events. Summing up the results of the first year of the current U.S. administration's activity, the progressive press notes with complete justification that Washington, refusing to come to terms with the peoples' will, is stubbornly seeking to switch international politics from the track of detente to the track on interbloc confrontation and to "adjust" the surrounding world to the requirements of American monopoly capital. This has been proved yet again by the recent notorious White House "proclamation" elevating interference in Poland's internal affairs to the rank of official U.S. policy.

This aggressive, hegemonist line, whose initiators regard force as an all-purpose instrument of foreign policy, is manifested primarily in ceaseless attempts to squeeze socialism and to shake the socialist countries' positions in the European and world arenas. Some people in Washington are absolutely haunted by nightmares because socialism is growing stronger and its international positons, based on the real correlation of forces in Europe and the world, are reliably guaranteed by the socialist community's growing might. Though imperialist circles' plans to "destabilize" socialism are suffering failure after failure, the enemies of socialism are plugging away and constantly making new attempts at crude interference in the affairs of sovereign socialist states.

The preservation and consolidation of peace cannot be divorced from the curbing of the arms race and step-by-step disarmament. Important steps in this direction were taken in the seventies. However, the U.S. ruling circles, which are trying to nullify everything positive achieved in world affairs in the last decade, are steering a course toward sharply increasing the pace and scale of the arms race and smashing the prevailing approximate parity of forces in the world, which objectively helps to preserve peace. The U.S. military budget for fiscal 1982 has reached a sum without precedent in the country's history -- about $230 billion -- and in the next 5 years Washington in planning to spend $1.5 trillion on military purposes (or over $2 trillion, the Pentagon joint chiefs of staff claim)!

The U.S. imperial ambitions are particularly graphically manifested in the country's approach to the problem of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, where Washington is stubbornly seeking the "arms upgrading" of NATO with new medium-range nuclear missiles. The SALT II treaty has been tightly blocked on the U.S. initative. A deadlock has been artificially created at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The United States unilaterally abandoned the discussion of questions of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and limiting the supply and sale of conventional types of arms, it is ducking out of talks on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and is making expeditious preparations for chemical warfare. The United States already has stockpiles of chemical weapons sufficient to destroy all life on our planet. The recent Brussels NATO statement contains hints that unless affairs in socialist Poland develop as some people in NATO would like, the United States may block talks on the most important problems of arms limitation. What can be said about this? Only one thing: Those who are resorting to these threats ought to learn the simple truth that the cpaitalist countries need the ending of the arms race and the prevention of war, especially nuclear war, just as much as the Soviet Union and its friends. And it is dangerous madness to try to defeat one another in an arms race or to hope to win a nuclear war.

While hypocritically lecturing others on how they are to understand the concepts of "freedom" and "independence," Washington is continuing its undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan and is supporting and encouraging the Israeli aggressor, who before the eyes of the whole world is occupying age-old Arab territories and trying to drown in blood the Palestinian people's just struggle. While hypocritically portraying themselves as great champions of democracy, the U.S. ruling circles, relying on reactionary dictatorships that they themselves have nurtured, are trying wherever possible -- whether it be in Chile or El Salvador, the Dominican Republic or South Korea -- to stifle any attempt by the peoples to determine their fate themselves. Over 500,000 American servicemen are maintained outside the United States and Washington has created over 1,500 military bases and facilities in 32 states of the world and has declared huge areas of the planet to be a zone of "American vital interests."

Fear and prejudice, lies and hatred are the worst enemies of peace. They are what imperialist reaction cultivates. Thanks to Washington's efforts, the "Soviet threat" myth, the fantasy of the ubiquitous "hand of Moscow" and other grating cliches of bourgeois propaganda have been puffed up to incredible dimensions. These slanderous fictions provide a smokescreen to cover up the U.S. imperial ambitions, and attempts are also made to exploit them to weaken the mighty international influence of Soviet peace initiatives.

Analyzing the reasons for the sharp intensification of aggressive, hegemonist trends in U.S. foreign policy, many commentators are pointing out that this stems directly from the profound economic crisis gripping the capitalist world. The results in the economic sphere of the current administration's first year in power in the United States are lamentable: production continues to fall in the country, inflation last year was over 10 percent, and the army of unemployed is more than 9 million and according to labor union figures has reached 12 million.

"America is getting back in the saddle," R. Reagan proclaimed in January 1981 in an interview with the Italian magazine IL SETTIMANALE, referring to the ambitious plans for the country's "economic recovery." Today, a year later, the American press is stating that the "Republican horse" has by no means pulled the cart of the American economy out of the quagmire of the crisis, and R. Reagan himself admitted a few days ago that the United States "is experiencing an agonizing and painful economic recession." According to the Gallup Institute, which studies American public opinion, 41 percent of U.S. citizens do not approve the course pursued by the White House. The "gamble on force" reflects the desire of U.S. imperialist circles to surmount the profound domestic socioeconomic and political contradictions via foreign policy adventures.

Of course, imperial claims by America's masters to a U.S. "leading role" in the world are nothing new in themselves. Attempts by Washington to recarve the world to its own taste could be clearly seen in the cold war years, when U.S. imperialist circles put forward the doctrine of "rolling back communism," and the gamble of force has largely determined U.S. policy at other stages too, including the period when the "Carter team," which began to pave the way for the further militarization of the country, was in power. Those in the United States who came to power in January 1981 have not merely added to this negative baggage, but basing their activity on a highhanded policy, have launched attacks of unprecedented fierceness on the generally accepted norms of interstate relations and the very foundations of detente. The results of the current administration's first year in power show that the U.S. ruling circles, which express the plans and aspirations of the most extremist and reactionary political forces, have done and are doing their utmost to secure by means of a collection of military, political and economic means what Washington figures themselves call the "pax Americana" -- the restructuring of the world on a basis that is to the liking and to the advantage of American imperialism.

However, the correlation of forces in the world has changed and it is clearly beyond Washington's abilities to achieve this aim. It can be said with confidence today that the forces of peace are mightier than the forces of war! The world's future is not nuclear cataclysms and devastation, but peace, creation and good-neighborly cooperation. That is the future for which the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and all the world's peace-loving forces have struggled and are struggling vigorously.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 January publishes on page 5 a TASS report under the heading "Reagan's Press Conference -- A Year Later: The Promises Have Not Been Fulfilled."

The PRAVDA version has been compared with the TASS English item published in the 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, and found to be identical except for the following:

Paragraph four, line five, in PRAVDA reads: ...as he puts it, "all concerns which were expressed on this score in this period of economic difficulties."

KISSINGER INCITING BREAK IN U.S.-USSR CONTACTS

PM271553 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy "Rejoinder": "What Is He Hinting At...?"]

[Text] What is fashionable on the Western political scene right now? Talking about the events in Poland. Talking, as a rule, in the same way -- denouncing the Polish authorities' lawful measures to halt the counterrevolutionary elements' activity and at the same time threatening Warsaw and Moscow with "sanctions." Of course, this campaign has nothing in common with the Poles' interests. Its aim is to drive a wedge between East and West and to put an end to detente.

A new example of this is the statement by Henry Kissinger on an ABC television program. The former U.S. secretary of state criticized...the Reagan administration. The government, he said, is being too soft on the USSR and Poland. If he, Kissinger, were in the White House, he would break off "any summit talks with the Soviet Union."

What is the former secretary of state hinting at. Above all, he has in mind the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. It must be said frankly that Mr Kissinger is far from original. Some high-ranking officials in the present administration have already expressed themselves in the same spirit. It is clear that the anti-Polish ballyhoo inspired by Washington has been caused not least by the desire of certain U.S. circles to thwart the dialogue in Geneva. The way would thus be opened to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of the West European states.

In "criticizing" the White House, Henry Kissinger is seeking to present himself as further right than the rightists. Yet in the Nixon-Ford administration he had a reputation as a "dove," as almost one of the creators of the detente policy. And suddenly, what a metamorphosis! The point is that, when Reagan won the presidential election in 1980, some people predicted an eminent state post for Kissinger. But nothing came of it. And now, with nothing to do, the embittered retired "dove" has decided to earn some political capital through acts of provocation and has set about inciting people to break off Soviet-U.S. contacts completely and to toughen the "sanctions" against the USSR.

But this course will inevitably rebound against the United States itself. The U.S. economy is already incurring palpable losses because of the "sanctions" declared by Reagan. "The adminstration's actions are unrealistic," L. Fox, vice president of the National Association of U.S. Industrialists, stated. "They will not affect the Soviet Union." Such warnings should not be shrugged off.

BAKU: U.S. POLICY ESCALATES WORLD TENSION

GF271944 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Unattributed Commentary: "Why America Is Opposed to Defusing Tension"]

[Excerpts] In an article entitled "The Voice of the United States and Its Supporters," the American LIFE magazine has published remarks made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. These remarks indicate the extent of importance the U.S. administration attaches to peace and the future of the people. Weinberger is quoted as saying: "If reducing the pace of cold war is taken to mean progress in defusing tension, then [words indistinct].

As you will agree, these remarks are crystal clear. U.S. imperialism cannot agree to defuse tension and give momentum to progress. Undoubtedly, defusing tension contributes toward strengthening peace, international (?tranquillity) and toward the [word indistinct] of the people's independence, which in turn results in the progress of the world's people through socioeconomic development. However, instead of desiring a reduction in tension, the United States prefers to escalate the arms race and to move toward a hot war situation, which may result in the death of tens or hundreds of millions of people. There is no other alternative. By opposing a reduction in tension, the United States [words indistinct].

President Reagan has spoken about the possibility of a nuclear war in Europe. Meanwhile, (?the Pentagon has hinted) that the United States is capable of waging war in Asia, [word indistinct] and the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf has been declared a vital zone for the United States. The New York TIMES has written that a nuclear threat -- that is, the threat of a more dangerous weapon, the neutron bomb, which kills living entities but leaves [word indistinct] intact -- can produce more fruitful results in the Persian Gulf region.

Meanwhile, the United States is contemplating deploying nuclear arms, including the neutron bomb, on Diego Garcia, which is in the vicinity of USSR, for use by the units of the Rapid Deployment Force. According to a report by [words indistinct], plans are being drawn up for the occupation of oil fields in Iran, Libya and Saudi Arabia by this force in the event that certain developments contemplated by Washington occur.

It has been recently reported that the United States has hatched a new plot, codenamed "trip wire," aimed at restoring a pro-imperialist regime in Iran. This plot involves a military intervention in the southern region of Iran. [Words indistinct] also focus attention on the fact that the United States is endeavoring to lure its NATO allies -- particularly (?Turkey) and Britain -- into getting involved in its offensive intentions in the Persian Gulf region. And, with a view to restoring U.S. military influence over the oil-rich region, the United States acts eagerly to (?establish friendship) with Iraq, to pursue its own imperialist aspirations. [as heard]

The ravenous imperialists hope to jointly crush the oil-producing countries which pursue an independent line, at an opportune moment. Thus, the meaning of the remark made by U.S. officials to the effect that the United States will no longer allow progress to be made in defusing tension has to be considered within the framework of all that has been mentioned above.

ROOSEVELT'S PRAGMATISM IN USSR RELATIONS CITED

LD280104 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- "The true heritage of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is that he was a profound realist," writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] (in its January 29 issue) in connection with the centenary, on January 30, of the former U.S. president. Another memorable date is to be marked in 1982, namely 50 years since his election to the U.S. presidency.

"Long before the fascist threat to mankind materialised in the Second World War," the weekly says, "Roosevelt realised that civilisation could be saved only through cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. He broke with the absurd policy of not recognising the Soviet Union, and in 1933 established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Of the political alternatives, he opted for the one which led to the military cooperation in 1941-1945. In the tradition of men of business, he was a calculating man: The U.S. assistance to us in the arduous years of struggle with facism is put at 3.5 per cent of the then U.S. military spending. Of course, he strove to save the U.S. force and engaged in foot-dragging in opening the "second front." As a result, the contributions of the United States and the Soviet Union to the victory over the enemy proved different, as were also different their losses: for each 50 Soviet people dead there was only one American who died."

"Roosevelt, however," the article says, "did not remain a looker-on from the sidelines in the Soviet-German war in which the destiny of world civilisation was at stake."

"As regards the motives for the cooperation between the USA and the USSR, Roosevelt expounded them with utmost clarity in his State of the Union message on January 11, 1944. In the message, he said that the foreign policy pursued by the United States, the policy the U.S. pursued in Moscow, Cairo and Tehran (meaning the conferences between the allies) was based on the principles of common sense which were best expressed by Benjamin Franklin on July 4, 1976, who said that if they did not stick together, they would surely be hanged one by one."

"Toward the end of the Second World War," the weekly says, "Roosevelt took a very sober approach to the change in the alignment of forces inside the anti-Hitler coalition. The decisive victories of the Soviet Union led to a balance of forces between the USSR and the USA, and on a broader plane -- between capitalism and socialism."

"This, Roosevelt knew, determined Washington's political possibilities, and called for a continuation of cooperation with the USSR not only for a successful completion of the war but also for building a lasting peace," the weekly said. "Roosevelt saw that stability in Europe and safeguarding the legitimate interests of the Soviet country were inextricably linked with one another."

With reference to the Yalta conference at which the issue of Poland was raised, the journalist says that "in Yalta agreed decisions on Poland were adopted. Presenting them at the joint sitting of the Congress on March 1, 1945, Roosevelt said that throughout history Poland was the corridor through which attacks were made on Russia. Twice in the life of the then generation Germany had attacked Russia through that corridor. To safeguard European security and international peace, in Roosevelt's opinion, what was needed was a powerful and independent Poland so that history could not repeat itself."

U.S. DISCRIMINATES AGAINST SOVIET SCIENTISTS

LD271510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- "A false premise in the policy of a country like the United States which is fraught with misfortune, a catastrophe first and foremost for America itself and for its people," Vitaliy Kobysh writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today. The newspaper's observer is commenting on the U.S. State Department's decision to extend its discriminatory sanctions to the field of contacts and cooperation between Soviet and American scientists. In this connection, the commentary notes, among other things, that Soviet Academician of Medicine Nikolay Blokhin and outstanding Soviet physicist Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, recently visited the United States, "where they had fruitful contacts with their American colleagues and encountered a human warmth and cordiality on their part."

"Alas, the authorities are behaving in a different way," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out. "The State Department did not show the elements of respect toward Academician Blokhin. They were unpleasant to Academician Velikhov; without giving any reason they prevented him from visiting a number of scientific centers. Sanctions? Against a scientist on whose work mankind may depend to no small degree to finally conquer cancer? Against a physicist whose works are of immense importance for America as well?"

"Whom is the State Department punishing?" the paper goes on. "Either those who do the thinking over there consider themselves and their nearest and dearest immune from cancer and simply do not understand what controlled thermonuclear synthesis is, or it is one of two things: Somebody in that temple of wisdom, which the U.S. State Department fancies itself, will pay for it in a big way, or things must be bad in America."

PRC POSES AS ARAB ALLY WHILE BACKING U.S.

LD271638 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- The Peking newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published a commentary in which it made a timid attempt at "condemning" the stand of the USA which had vetoed at the UN Security Council the UN resolution condemning Israel for the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and providing for sanctions against the aggressor. The newspaper reproaches its American partner for "failing to consider the Middle East realities," for "conniving" with Tel Aviv and even refusing to "recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," which, as the newspaper puts it, cannot but be a source of "doubt" among the Arab countries as regards the policy of the United States.

This, so to say, "condemnation" of the shameless backing of the U.S. administration of the Israeli aggression which flouts the basic standards of international laws and the UN Charter is by no means designed to expose the Israeli aggressors and their American backers and thus contribute to establishing true peace in the Middle East. Its real aim is to replace a real Middle East settlement with fomenting anti-Sovietism.

This stand of the USA, the Peking propagandists say, "gives the Soviet Union a chance to penetrate" that area, is conducive to "isolation" of the USA while its task is to create with the Middle East countries "strategic relations of common resistance to the Soviet Union."

Peking is known to be actually teaming up with U.S. imperialism in its actions in the Middle East. But by word of mouth, of course, it is quite willing to criticise at times the Middle East policy of the U.S. administration and even "condemn" the latter's Israeli client, while posing for a "friend of the Arabs." But in actual fact Peking's "solidarity" with the Arab peoples is designed to camouflage its pro-American policy. The Chinese leaders fully backed the Camp David deal which, as the Syrian representative to the United Nations said, was built on the blood of the Arab peoples. They also advocate U.S. permanent military presence in that region, welcome the activities of the USA and Israel aimed at cobbling up in the Middle East a military strategic alliance spearheaded against the freedom and independence of the Arab peoples. At the same time the Chinese leaders fiercely attack all Soviet proposals concerning ensuring peace and security in that region.

The latest statement in RENMIN RIBAO is evidence only of the fact that Peking wishes to look respectable in the eyes of the Arabs but by no means strives for a real settlement of the Middle East problem. By fanning anti-Sovietism in the Arab world it thus tries to sidetrack the Arab peoples from the road of struggle for their true interests.

Thus, having actually taken the stand in defence of the American Middle East strategy, in which the main stake is placed on Israel, Peking has appeared as an enemy of peace and security in the Middle East.

PRC FOREIGN AID SUPPORTS NEOCOLONIALISM

LD271622 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- An agreement on military cooperation between Sudan and the People's Republic of China was concluded in Khartoum. The signing of the document gave political news analysts the pretext to speak of a sort of "tradition" in the Beijing diplomacy in Africa.

Any time, when mass popular actions put to doubt the strength of the position of that or other pro-Western ruler in that or other African country, any time when ground is slipping from under the feet of placemen of neocolonialist Western circles, Beijing is in a hurry to help them with its weapons.

Exactly that happened during peasant disturbances in Zaire's province of Shaba, where Chinese "specialists' guided the repression against the insurgents? During the conflict at the Horn of Africa weapons labelled "Made in China" were used by chauvinistic circles against Socialist Ethiopia. For six years now Beijing has been supporting the racist Republic of South Africa in its aggression against people's Angola and lavishly supplying Savimbi terroristic gangs with amunition.

And now -- the Sudan, swept by popular actions against the alliance of the Khartoum authorities with the forces of imperialism. Even the American press does not conceal that the participants in mammoth manifestations in the Sudan come out against militarization of the country and against its turning into a springboard for the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, which runs counter to the national interests of the Arabs.

The financial means being granted to Khartoum, writes the New York TIMES, are used primarily to purchase arms, thus helping the present-day regime to keep in power. Now, as we see such "aid" comes to the Sudan also from the People's Republic of China. Its granting to Khartoum is yet another evidence of the coincidence of the interests of the American and Chinese policy in the Middle East. This policy, which prevents a genunie solution of issues linked with a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, runs counter to the fundamental interests of Arab and African countries.

TURKMEN, UZBEK SSR'S MARK INDIAN NATIONAL DAY

Turkmen SSR Observance

GF271922 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The people of Turkmen SSR have warmly marked the 32nd anniversary of the proclamation of India as a republic. A jubilant meeting has been organized by the Turkmen section of the Society for Soviet-Indian Friendship and Cultural Ties. Speakers at this meeting stressed the steady strengthening of economic and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and India.

Meetings have also been organized in industrial factories, business establishments and boarding schools, which are all members of the Turkmen section of the Society for Soviet-Indian Friendship and Cultural Ties. Meanwhile, exhibitions have been organized to display books and [word indistinct] on the achievements of the people of India in the scientific, technological and (?cultural) fields.

Ashkhabad Meeting

GF261937 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] A ceremonial meeting marking India's national day was organized by Ashkhabad's public representatives in Ashkhabad today. The ceremony was opened by comrade [name indistinct], Ashkhabad Gorkom secretary. The deputy chief of administration of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and comrade [name indistinct], Turkmen deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, addressed the ceremony and presented reports on the national day of the Republic of India. Those who addressed the ceremony spoke on the intimate and strong relations that link the Soviet and Indian peoples in the struggle for independence and social development.

The participants sent a congratulatory message to the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society and wished it further success in the struggle for peace and the security of the people.

Uzbekistan Meeting

GF271652 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The Uzbek people are warmly marking the 32nd national day of the Republic of India. A jubilant meeting was held in Tashkent on 26 January to mark this glorious occasion. The chairman of the Uzbek section of the (?Society for Soviet-Indian Cultural Ties), poet (Zulfiye), addressed the jubilant meeting on the (?progress) India has been making in independent development. She also cited examples of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

The participants of the meeting warmly (?applauded) the address delivered by [word indistinct] Krishna, the [words indistinct] representative of India in the Soviet Union. He expressed his gratitude for the friendship Soviet officials have extended to the people of India. The participants of the meeting also expressed their appreciation for the telegram sent to the meeting on behalf of the [words indistinct] of the society for Indian-Soviet cultural ties and on behalf of the friends of the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, exhibitions have been organized in Uzbek cities on the occasion of India's national day. (A documentary depicting the work of the toilers) is also being screened. On the other hand, Uzbek university boarding houses are organizing meetings to discusss international friendly relations. Interviews are also being held with Indian students and [word indistinct] in the Uzbek SSR.

U.S. PAPER REPORTS 'EXPEDITION' INTO LAOS

LD280048 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 27 Jan, TASS -- Late last year two groups of mercenaries equipped by the U.S. special services made secret expeditions deep into the territory of Laos under the pretext of "finding out about the fate of U.S. servicemen who were reported missing during the fighting in Indochina."

According to a report of the newspaper Boston GLOBE, the operation held in mid-November was (?supervised by) [name indistinct], former lieutenant colonel of the Green Berets, a task force of the Pentagon. He received from the U.S. Army intelligence services 40 thousand dollars to prepare the operation and was given as assistants two former Green Berets [words indistinct] intelligence agents. They are training mercenaries in Thailand. [passage indistinct]

NHAN DAN QUOTED ON SRV-PRC TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

PM271701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Exposure of Lies; NHAN DAN on Beijing's Expansionist Course"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jan -- Today the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, exposes Beijing's expansionist course and its unfounded territorial claims on the Southeast Asian countries.

The illegal occupation of the Paracel islands [Hoang Sa] and attempts to seize Spratly Island [Truong Sa] are a specific manifestation of this course, the newspaper writes. These islands are an inalienable, age-old part of Vietnamese territory. Numerous historical facts and documents attest irrefutably to Vietnam's sovereign rights to these islands. To dispute this fact means deliberately closing one's eyes to historical developments and distorting reality.

Nonetheless, NHAN DAN notes, Beijing's ruling circles have mounted a noisy propaganda campaign and are trying to prove their nonexistent rights to the Paracel and Spratly Islands. The Chinese authorities, who do not hesitate to fabricate deliberately phony documents, are producing fabrications concerning the SRV's sovereign rights. These actions are part of the flagrant territorial claims which Beijing is making on neighboring countries with a view to establishing its hegemony in Southeast Asia.

The white paper published by the SRV Foreign Ministry confirming Vietnam's sovereign rights to the Paracel and Spratly Islands exposes the unfounded nature of Beijing's territorial claims. The aggressive actions of the Chinese authorities who are continuing to occupy the Paracel Islands and are trying to seize Spratly Island, are a flagrant violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Paracel Islands must be returned to Vietnam and China must abandon any claims to these islands and to Spratly Island. This is the only possible way of resolving the problem which accords with the universally accepted norms of international law, NHAN DAN writes in conclusion.

BAYBAKOV, SRV OFFICIAL DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

PM261349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 22 January N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Ngyuen Lam, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission. During a friendly conversation questions of further economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam were discussed. Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

GROMYKO VISITS GDR, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Gromyko Arrives 27 Jan

LD281612 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko came today to the German Democratic Republic for a friendly visit at the invitation of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker.

At Berlin Schoenefeld Airport he was met by Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Hermann Axen, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and other officials.

The USSR Ambassador in the GDR P.A. Abrasikov was amid the welcoming party.

Communique on Visit

LD281600 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 28 Jan 82

["Communique on the visit to the GDR of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline given] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, was on a friendly visit in Berlin on January 27-28, 1982 at the invitation of General Secretary of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

Andrey Gromyko and Erich Honecker expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the fraternal cooperation between the two states, which is based on the unshakable alliance of the CPSU and the SUPG, their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, continues successfully and fruitfully developing and deepening.

Both sides are convinced that the close cooperation between the parties and the peoples of the two countries will be increased and perfected in conformity with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the Tenth Congress of the SUPG, the agreements, which were reached during the meetings between comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker and the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of October 7, 1975. The USSR and the GDR will further march forward shoulder to shoulder as allies, companions-in-arms and friends.

The USSR and the GDR consider that under the conditions of the present international situation, which has noticeably aggravated as a result of the course taken by the imperialist circles, above all of the USA, for an uncontrollable buildup of arms, special significance is assumed by the cohesion of the states of the socialist community, effective coordination of their activities in the international arena.

The USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries counter the militaristic course in international affairs with a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, mutually-beneficial cooperation and fair, constructive dialogue.

Erich Honecker stressed the importance of the proposals, which had been put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in the course of his visit to the FRG in November 1981 and are aimed at curbing the nuclear weapons in Europe. The sides are convinced that these proposals, which are based on the principle of equality and equal security, create a good basis for reaching mutually-acceptable agreement at the current Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. Success at the talks in Geneva between the delegations of the USSR and the USA would mean an important step towards lessening military confrontation on the European Continent, towards strengthening the security of all European states and peoples.

Andrey Gromyko briefed Erich Honecker on his meeting in Geneva with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The USSR and the GDR are unanimous that one of the main factors of strengthening stability and peace in Europe is a consistent continuation of the process, which was started by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

At the same time, the sides declared their determination to give a further firm rebuff to any intrigues of opponents of strengthening European security and cooperation, attempts at ideological and other sabotage against the socialist community, attacks against the sovereignty and independence of the socialist countries.

The USSR and the GDR evaluate the latest moves by the U.S. administration against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union as a direct violation of the UN Charter and the principles of mutual relations between states contained in the Helsinki Final Act, which demand respect for the sovereign rights of every participating state.

In raising threateningly its hand against the socialist Polish state, in trying to turn Poland into a seat of tensions in Europe, the USA is trying to torpedo the fundamentals of European stability and cooperation. At the same time it is trying to use the hostile campaign unleashed by it against Poland and all socialist countries as a pretext for distracting the attention of the peoples from resolving the top priority problems of war and peace and of putting an end to the arms race, for the sake of promoting its own military programs and plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The USSR and the GDR strongly condemn these actions of the USA as those detrimental to the cause of peace and worsening the atmosphere of East-West dialogue. They reject the statement by the meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO countries in Brussels on January 11, 1982, which is a crude attempt at meddling in the home affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Andrey Gromyko and Erich Honecker said that the USSR and the GDR, which are loyal to the alliance with the fraternal Poland will further give the Polish people aid and support in its efforts to normalize the situation in the country and end its political and economic crisis. Firm conviction was expressed that Poland, as was repeatedly emphasized by its leaders, has been and remains an indestructible link of the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the socialist community.

The sides consider that the successful closing of the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be of great significance in the present international situation.

It was again unanimously placed on record that from the viewpoint of maintaining a stable and healthy atmosphere on the European continent an exceptionally important role is strict observance of the treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, which are based on the recognition of the political and territorial realities in present-day Europe.

In examining other international issues, the sides expressed concern over a further deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, which was caused by the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

The USSR and the GDR declared their solidarity and support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, new-colonialism and racial discrimination, for national liberation, strengthening their sovereignty and independence.

Gromyko Returns to Moscow 28 Jan

LD281614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today returned to Moscow from Berlin. He was staying in Berlin on a friendly visit at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council. Comrade Gromyko was met at the airport in Moscow by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND CRITICIZED

Kornilov Commentary

LD271800 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 27 Jan 82

["Futile Labors" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- "The economic sanctions, the political blackmail and open attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs constitute violations of the principles of the international community, contained, among others, in the Helsinki Final Act, and prejudice the cause of security and peace in Europe." This statement of the Polish Sejm is an apt description of the line of the U.S. administration, which, while staking on fanning international tensions and marring the atmosphere for an East-West dialogue, does not give up attempts to dictate to the sovereign socialist state how it should go about resolving its own affairs, and is fanning the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet slanderous campaign. Fresh proof of this are the crude anti-Soviet and anti-Polish attacks contained in the U.S. President's "State of the Union Message." The same aim is served by the provocative television "show", or rather tele-subversion which is being prepared in Washington.

What is of interest is that the "independence" of states and "noninterference" in the internal affairs of other states are being persistently invoked in Washington by those who not so long ago tried to "bomb back into the stone age" the revolutionary Vietnam, who have unleashed and continue their undeclared war against the sovereign Afghanistan, who try -- where ever it is possible be that in Chile or in El Salvador -- overtly or covertly to strangle any attempt by the peoples to decide their own future. Appeals "to pray for freedom" are launched by those who encourage and aid the most reactionary, dictatorial and hated regimes, who are arming the Israeli aggressor which in the eyes of the whole world is occupying the native Arab territories and wants to drown in blood the struggle of the Palestinian people for its national existence.

Human rights are being invoked by those who created in their own country a state system of institutionalized arbitrariness, who shoot to kill the "disobedient" in Miami, send the national guards and police armed to the teeth to "pacify" the fighters against racism, and handcuff the leaders of the flight controllers' trade union which was brave enough to try to protect its basic rights. Truly, there is no limit to Washington's dissemblance.

The desire to dictate to the Polish people how it should go about its own affairs in its own country, the attempts to speak with the sovereign socialist Poland in a language employed by the colonial metropolies [as received] in the last century with respect to their African and Asian colonies are not just political anacronism.

Without mincing words, it must be said that this is undisguised political brigandage, a clear evidence that the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO blinded by anticommunism and reluctant to take account of the real alignment of forces in the world or of the lessons of history, including the history of the events in Poland, have not yet abandoned hopes to be able, through resort to diktat and blackmail, to intimidate a socialist country, to turn the course of events to their advantage, to shatter socialism, these are futile and hopeless calculations!

The whipping up of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States, the provocative "universal show" with Washington as the brainfather [as received] and Ronald Reagan as producer, which is being passed off as a manifestation of "solidarity with the Polish people" is justly regarded by the international public as a case of gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland and an act of ideological subversion against the forces of socialism and peace.

PRAVDA Analysis

LD272246 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] In the opinion of many observers, the United States policy since the start of the eighties has assumed the nature of confrontation with the socialist countries.

Besides, Washington has revived the old method of policy correction in other countries, by interfering in their internal affairs. A case in point is the current policy toward Poland. The Soviet national daily PRAVDA gives this analysis of this course.

It looks as if the United States were out to wage an undeclared war against socialist Poland. Such is the impression of all those who are watching developments in that country. Indeed, United States leaders brand the Government of the Polish People's Republic as a tyrannical force and declare the struggle against Poland's constitutional power to be justified and necessary. The American leaders would like to use Poland as a lever to split the socialist camp and upset the system of international relations. The American administration is demanding that international law and order be overhauled. To be more exact, it wants them to dovetail with United States doctrines.

According to the press in many countries, the most stringent, so to speak, sanction imposed by Washington in connection with recent developments in Poland is spearheaded against Western Europe rather than against the Soviet Union. The United States has made several tries in a bid to interdict East-West economic links advantageous to both sides. Some people in Washington tend to believe that although not much could be accomplished toward this end, some obstacles for the rival economies have been raised just the same.

The American administration has gone on record by laying down the law to Poland. Poland, it says, has no right, Poland should, Poland is duty-bound. Now who has empowered Washington to dictate terms to the sovereign Polish People's Republic: The Polish leadership has taken steps to safeguard the country's statehood and put their house in order, and this is what certain quarters in the United States dislike. But very many people do not like all sorts of happenings in the United States either. Yet this does not mean that other countries could go ahead and dictate to the United States how it should go about all this.

Washington believes it is a prerogative to meddle in the affairs of other countries. U.S. policy toward Poland is eloquent testimony of this. The campaign now underway in the United States and some other Western countries cannot conceal the obvious fact that the Polish crisis is the outgrowth of purposeful activities by internal and external reactionary forces who work to undermine the constitutional foundations of the Polish state and its social system. Back in 1978, NATO elaborated guidelines for making use of possible strikes and disorders in socialist countries towards counterrevolutionary ends. Things went to great length as far as the planned coup in Poland was concerned. Washington and some other NATO capitals designated appointees from among Solidarity extremists in a government that was to take over after the toppling of the present system. The steps taken by the Polish leadership have forestalled a national tragedy and thisis why America is out to exert pressure on Poland. The economic and other measures adopted by the American Government are meant to hinder the normalization process there. Washington was not abandoned its hope to use Poland as a destablizing factor in Europe and worsen the situation on that continent. But gone are the times when diktat was possible. Reasonable negotiations and cooperation are what is needed now. As to the American people, it has a vital stake in peace as well.

U.S. 'FOUL-SMELLING' TV SPECTACULAR ASSAILED

LD272254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] In a vain attempt to give its anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign the semblance of having some sort of international scope, Washington, on the personal instructions of the U.S. President, intends to hold and transmit via satellite a program intended for West Europe, the greatest show in the history of mankind, according to a high-ranking official of the Reagan administration.

The venue, timing and purpose of the television farce are known. Its participants are also known. They will be the occupant of the White House himself, his friends and acquaintances among Hollywood actors and the heads of certain governments that are U.S. allies in various aggressive blocs. A mile away the babel of wailing over Poland on the banks of the Potomac sounds like the cheapest farce. Americans themselves and many citizens of West Europe are today very well aware of this. Well, it can't be helped. Such is life. Such are contemporary habits in the White House. After all, as Bernard Gwertzman, the New York TIMES observer, wrote the other day, the present adminsitration nurtures a strange fondness for applying theatrical effects to global policy and diplomacy.

However, the much publicized and expensive televised subversion organized by Washington will by all accounts recoil like a booomerang against its ill-starred organizers. The reports of foreign news agencies note that many television companies in West Europe, as the REUTER correspondent writes for example, I repeat, many television companies in West Euorpe not only do not intend to broadcast a relay of this foul-smelling political spectacular, but do not even intend to carry it later. The idea of creating an anti-Polish television show has been sharply condemned by one of the leaders of the British Labor Party, Denis Healey. The attitude toward it in Paris has been more than cool.

The dirty and provocative concoction that the U.S. International Communication Agency is preparing together with the CIA has aroused justifiable indignation in Poland and the other socialist countries, where this move on the part of official Washington is regarded as a crude and insolent interference by the United States in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The unceasing and furious attacks and thrusts by the White House against the Polish People's Republic are evidence of the impotent spite of the reactionary, imperialist circles which, in hatching plans for a counterrevolutionary conspiracy against the Polish peoples, have suffered a shameful defeat.

TASS NOTES WARSAW TV REPORT ON U.S. 'AGENT'

LD281350 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 28 Jan 82

["American Spy Exposed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan TASS -- PAP agency transmitted a report which says:

On January 27 Polish television began a series of programs called "Who Is Who." On the basis of authentic film documents provided by the Polish Ministry of the Interior millions of televiewers got the opportunity to see evidence of the clearly undiplomatic activities of the third secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, the 30-year-old Leslie Sternberg.

Officials of the Ministry of the Interior exposed her in March 1981 as an agent of U.S. secret services. Thus, in her car Sternberg transported materials of the illegal anti-state organization "Confederation of Independent Poland." More than that, the American agent helped subversives from the "Confederation" in publishing illegal literature (some of these materials were printed on paper with the letterhead of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw).

In addition to this Sternberg was active drawing young people, for instance, in student clubs, into the so-called "Independent Union of Students." She encouraged them to take photographs for American special services, to report addresses of members of the Polish security bodies and politicians. On her part Sternberg offered members of organisations acting against the Polish state assistance in the printing and distribtuion of subversive literature.

On being exposed the diplomat-spy was recalled by the American authorities and returned to the United States.

It was announced by Polish television that it will continue showing materials based on documents of the Polish counterintelligence.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON U.S. POLICY

NC281216 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Leading Soviet commentator Georgiy Arbatov said today that the United States and the Soviet Union must learn how to live together on this planet. Mr Arbatov is the director of the North American studies institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences and one of the closest foreign policy advisers of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhenv.

He told the daily QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in an interview published today that: "We have reached a difficult period in history... it is not a question of whether they like us or we like them. No, we are chained together like prisoners to this globe."

He added: "We must live together on this planet and learn how to live decently without reciprocally wiping each other out."

He considered that the Americans "were undertaking a terribly dangerous policy in general, particularly over the events in Poland."

He thought this was a result of "highly placed men in the United States being unable to work normally unless there was a political crisis. For them it is a question of political survival."

He stressed that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, by declaring a state of siege in Poland on December 13, probably avoided "a bloody civil war."

He said that he just did not understand the reasons for all the West's "fears and cries". He added: "I have the feeling that certain people in Washington, like certain extremists in Poland would like events to take a dramatic turn so that we would send our troops into Poland."

NATO POLISH POLICY: THE WORSE, THE BETTER

LD280008 Moscow Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] NATO statesmen continue to accuse the USSR of interfering in Polish affairs. In this connection our commentator, Georgiy Kuznetsov, writes:

Such accusations are not supported by any proof. This is obvious, because there is none. After all, one cannot consider as proof of Soviet pressure on the Polish people with food. And yet, this is exactly how U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, for instance, reasons. All of these speculations are simple, banal political provocations. But their background is clear: An attempt is simply made to drive a wedge between the Polish and Soviet peoples, to slander the Soviet Union, to turn public opinion against the land of the Soviets, and what is most important, to transform Polish events from exclusively internal affairs into international ones. These calculations strike a very serious blow against detente and international cooperation developing on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and aim at pushing the world into the trenches of the cold war. In short, the (?course) of the imperialist ruling circles can be characterized as follows: The worse, the better. That is why the leaders of the United States and some states allied with it do not wish to give up the subject of Soviet interference.

Some representatives of the most rabid reaction, as for example American Senator Helms, stubbornly maintain that although there are no facts showing Soviet interference, nonetheless the USSR is to blame for the fact that the Polish authorities have undertaken resolute steps to put an end to counter-revolution in their own country. The provocative logic of such reasoning is rather peculiar: Apparently the counterrevolution's offensive was a normal democratic process, while the means for stopping it constitute a crisis. And what is absolutely impossible to approve, from the point of view of normal inter-state relations, is the latest declaration of U.S. President Reagan, who usurps the right to ignore the prerogatives of leaders of sovereign countries and dictates to the Polish authorities the policy they should follow.

Let us recall how the West reacted to the events in Poland last November and in the first half of December, when the counterrevolutionary offensive increased considerably, when Solidarity leaders and the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] activists put the question of seizing state power on the agenda, while the economic situation in Poland deteriorated every day. It was then that Washington and other NATO states triumphed. [Words indistinct] grew enthusiastic about the antisocialist appeals of the enemies of People's Poland, while the strikes that were pushing Poland to catastrophy were praised to the skies and presented as genuine acts of democratic development. The crisis was deepening and joy was expressed in the West: The worse, the better.

The first reaction to the steps taken in Poland to normalize the situation caused some confusion in NATO capitals. However, it was soon realized there that it was a question of improving the situation in the country, that the counterrevolution was suffering a setback and that the events were not developing as prescribed in NATO scrips. Then raising a new wave of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda began.

As a certain Washington journalist said on television, a well organized campaign was carried out in the United States for apparently spontaneous support for Solidarity and its antigovernment actions. An element in this campaign are the shameful [haniebne] speeches of President Reagan, who after disbanding the air traffic controllers trade union in his own country and depriving 11,000 union members of the right to work, shed crocodile tears over the fate of people who were preparing to hang Polish communists and make up lists of tens of thousands of true patriots of their motherland. Those people would be subjected to brutal repression had the counterrevolution taken over power.

Another element of this campaign is the propaganda show connected with Polish events being prepared for the near future. The show is to be telecast via satellite.

Washington's interest in exacerbating the international political situation in Poland can be explained by the fact that U.S. imperialism is looking for a pretext to cause a crisis in East-West relations, to undermine normal international cooperation and detente and to torpedo the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva -- and all this to attain the goal of installing on the territory of many Western states new nuclear missiles targeted on East Europe and the USSR in the name of the [words indistinct] Pentagon's strategic plans.

Some people in the West try to maintain to no avail that the present events in Poland are alleged violations of the Helsinki Final Act. This is a clumsy attempt to warp the contents of an important document. However, the case of open interference in Polish affairs by NATO, as proved by the Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers, and the West's striving to usurp the right to define the political course in Poland -- the right incumbent upon the Government of Poland -- is indeed a violation of the code agreed upon and adopted in Helsinki which, as is known, recommends respect for the sovereign rights of all states and proclaims the principle of noninterference in their internal affairs. Statesmen of the countries represented at Helsinki should not forget this.

FORMER U.S. ENVOY TO POLAND EVALUATES U.S. POLICY

WA220830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 1

[TASS item: "A Captive of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] San Francisco, 9 Jan -- Former U.S. Ambassador to the PPR (U. Shafel) has evaluated the Reagan administration's position in connection with the events in Poland. Speaking at the Council on Foreign Relations, he rejected the White House's unseemly policy of ascribing responsibility for the declaration of martial law in Poland to the Soviet Union. This decision, (U. Shafel) said, was taken by an exclusively Polish leadership. As for the Reagan administration's assertions, they are explained by the fact that "it is a captive of its own anti-Soviet rhetoric."

The American diplomat emphasized that the measures taken by the PPR State Council were called forth by the fact that the country was experiencing a political and economic crisis. The decision which was taken is entirely "understandable," he said. In this connection (U. Shafel) recognized that the counterrevolutionary grouping in Poland, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], maintained close contacts with certain circles in the West, regularly transmitting information, "which was very useful for the West." He noted that these forces of Polish counterrevolution had nothing in common with the working class of Poland; there are no Polish workers among them.

The diplomat emphasized that the discriminatory actions by the White House against the PPR and the USSR did not have the power to change the course of events in Poland.

USSR, WESTERN TRADE UNIONISTS DIFFER OVER POLAND

OW261323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Visiting Soviet trade unionists are engaged in a dispute here with leaders of a Western labor federation over the suspended Polish free trade union movement Solidarity, Japanese labor sources said Tuesday. The Soviet visitors sharply denounced Solidarity at a meeting with officials of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the Federation of Independent Unions (Churitsu Roren) Monday in Tokyo.

The representatives of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions were quoted as saying that Solidarity leaders had received incomes four to five times more than that of an average worker in Poland. They justified the imposition of martial law on December 13, saying it was necessary to secure economic development and the interests of Polish workers.

The Soviet labor leaders also alleged that press reports in "imperialist countries" were not correct and claimed that they obtained reliable facts from the Polish Government and mass media.

In answer, General Secretary Otto Kersten of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), honored the self-sacrifice of Solidarity leaders at the opening session of the Japanese Confederation of Labor's (Domei's) convention Tuesday. He quoted the Solidarity leaders as saying they were ready to level down their own living standards if true reforms were made in their country.

TASS REPORTS ON POLISH SEJM DEBATES

LD271720 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan, TASS -- Debates on the report by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, have been held at the session of the Polish Sejm. 12 deputies took the floor. The speakers backed the conclusions made by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The deputies stressed that in the atmosphere of anarchy and chaos which had dominated in Poland, the attempts at political settlement did not produce necessary results. The declaration of martial law was, therefore, the sole sensible alternative. It was pointed out that the decisions by the extremist leadership of Solidarity in Radom and Gdansk revealed its counter-revolutionary designs and direct links with the Western centres of struggle against the Polish People's Republic.

The deputies stressed in their speeches that Polish society regards martial law as its purely domestic matter, as a transitional period towards complete stabilisation in all spheres.

The deputies stressed the need to work out concrete measures and guarantees which would exclude the possibility of return to mistakes of the past.

The Sejm adopted a resolution approving Jaruzelski's position and calling on the country's citizens to give all-round support for the conducted measures.

The deputies examined at the final sitting a draft law determining the rights and duties of teachers (the teachers' charter), and unanimously approved it. The new law expands state aid to teachers, it is the first step towards perfecting the entire system of public education in Poland.

The Sejm also examined organisational questions.

Stanislaw Gucwa, the marshal of the Sejm, informed the deputies that the Sejm Presidium obliged the Commission on the National Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, the Commission on Legislation and the commission on questions of self-management of labour collectives to consider the question of setting up at the Sejm a special socio-economic advisory body which is to include representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia.

The Sejm's session has closed.

SOVIET PAPER INTERVIEWS STEFAN OLSZOWSKI

LD261504 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- The hysterical reaction of the West, especially Reagan, to the imposition of martial law in Poland "demonstrates how closely the counter-revolution was linked with them and what hopes they pinned on it. There can be no other explanation for such a reaction", said Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) in an interview for the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The interview is published in the issue of January 27.

"There are no grounds whatsoever to speak of extraneous interference in the affairs of Poland", Stefan Olszowski stressed. "Attacking the Soviet Union, the West is after its self-serving political goals. What Soviet interference is there? Unless the Soviet economic assistance to Poland falls under this category."

"The West", Stefan Olszowski said, "was trying to use the counter-revolutionary forces in Poland as a Trojan horse with the help of which it hoped to infiltrate the country. Exactly this explains the present hysterical reaction in the West which reaffirms that the introduction of martial law was the only correct decision."

Stefan Olszowski pointed out that the anti-people's character of the actions of Solidarity was in the fact that by messing up the economy, discrediting the policy of the PUWP and dealing blows at ideology, it was trying to destroy the state.

The decision to impose martial law and its realisation "dealt a blow at the counter-revolution and paralysed it. But this does not mean, however, that it is no longer in existence. Decisive struggle lies ahead in order to take matters to the end."

PRAVDA'S WARSAW CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION

LD280318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0210 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (TASS) -- Under the headline "Poland Today" PRAVDA publishes an article by its Warsaw correspondent Oleg Losoto about the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

"Everything shows," the article says, "that production rhythm is being restored in the country. The process of normalization embraces all areas of life. There is more order in the streets, city transportation works better and the system of distribution of produce is working more precisely."

"Undoubtedly," notes the PRAVDA correspondent, "it is still too early to speak of complete normalization of life in the country. The situation remains complicated, above all in the economy, and this also affects the mood of the people. However, there is also no doubt that the PZPR and the government are discussing essential reforms and bringing them about in public and economic life, in an atmosphere of calm and businesslike reason."

And, when the facts of real normalization of life, of gradual economic stabilization, of restoration of links of cooperation became obvious in Poland, the author continues, the tone of the Western press underwent a sudden change, as if at a word of command. "Under pressure from the Washington administration, which is imposing its own interpretation of the Polish events on its allies by means of crude pressure, unprecedented provocative propaganda aggression against Poland and the Soviet Union is being unleashed."

Facts about the normalization of life are passed over in silence, and on the contrary a great fuss is made about the clearly dreamed-up theory of an alleged worsening of the socio-political situation in Poland. Everything is being done to give the Polish crisis an international character.

Virtually all the available forces of Western propaganda have been thrown into the battle. Thousands of tons of paper lies and slander, lengthy television and radio broadcasts blackening Poland and its government are being hurled daily at readers, viewers and listeners by imperialist propaganda centers. Direct interference is continuing in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. "Recently the radio station 'Free Europe' broadcast an appeal to members of 'Solidarity,' amounting to 32 points of instructions giving a detailed examination of forms of underground struggle, and containing recommendations on how to infringe order and public discipline and hinder the process of normalization."

"Why all this noise, threats and blackmail?" the article asks. There is only one answer: Calculations to dismantle socialism in Poland have crumbled."

"Visiting factories these days, meeting Polish workers and representatives of the intelligentsia," writes the PRAVDA correspondent in conclusion, "we more than once heard words of angry condemnation of the unforgivable actions of the American administration and its henchmen in the West. The Polish people, said our collocutors, need no unsolicited advisers. It will sort out its own house."

MEETING PROTESTS 'DAY OF SOLIDARITY' WITH POLAND

LD271740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting to protest the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign launched by the U.S. administration was held today at Moscow's Order of the Red Banner of Labor 50th Anniversary of the USSR automatic production lines plant.

Participants in the meeting adopted a statement angrily condemning imperialist intrigues against the Soviet Union and Poland.

The statement says the imperialist circles of the United States and its NATO allies are continuing a policy of gross attacks on the Soviet Union and a policy of direct interference in the affairs of sovereign Poland. Reagan's statement about plans for a so-called 'day of solidarity' with the Polish people is a continuation of an explosively dangerous and provocative course directed at further undermining international detente by reaction. This act cannot by any means be regarded as a display of solidarity with the Polish people. An unprecedented cynical show is being planned, which is essentially aimed at supporting the extremist counterrevolutionary circles which have been attempting to undermine the socialist order in People's Poland.

Those who are brutally trampling on the civi' rights and liberties of the working people in their own countries, who are supporting fascist dictatorships, who are attempting to stifle any attempt by the peoples to decide their own destinies for themselves and who are employing economic sanctions against Poland at this time of difficulty for that country have no right to call themselves friends of the Polish people.

Soviet workers branded the Reagan administration's policy as shameful and said they are not indifferent to the fate of People's Poland, with which they have been, are and will be inseparably linked by ties of fraternal and close friendship and proletarian solidarity.

BRIEFS

AID TO POLAND -- Warsaw, 25 Jan, TASS -- Medicines, bandages, blankets and other materials have been handed over here to the Polish Red Cross as a gift of the Soviet Red Cross. Polish Red Cross President R. Brzozowski, speaking at the ceremony, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Red Cross for the big and timely aid rendered by the Soviet people to the Polish people at a difficult time. He stressed that the gift of the Soviet people will be immediately turned over to flood victims in Poland. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 25 Jan 82 LD]

KOMMUNIST CONDEMNS PCI STANCE ON POLAND, SOCIALISM

LD271918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- The magazine NOVOYE VREMYA reprints in its 29 January edition the article "On the Slippery Path About Recent Statements by the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party)" which will be published in KOMMUNIST, magazine of the CPSU Central Committee, number 2.

The article says: Mankind is today witnessing the furious attacks of imperialism against the forces of peace and socialism, the national liberation movement and the communist and workers parties. Striving to take social revenge for its many defeats in recent years, imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is making its stake on stepping up military might, on destroying the military-strategic balance between the USSR and United States, between the defense organization of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Military plans are being drawn up in the headquarters of the NATO powers aimed against the countries of socialism; entire regions of the globe are being declared "a sphere of vital interest" of the United States; threats are being voiced against Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, Angola and other countries that have broken away from the capitalist system. New twists are being made in the arms race spiral, expenditure on which has reached astronomic sums. It is sufficient to say that the military budget of the United States alone for the forthcoming year exceeds $200 billion. All this leads to an unprecedented exacerbation of the already complicated international situation.

Actions throwing down a challenge to the elementary norms of international law and interstate relations are following one after the other. Attempts are being made to bring crude pressure to bear on the socialist countries, to interfere in their affairs, and open threats are heard which combine economic pressure with blackmail. This burdens the world situation even more.

The current international situation arouses great concern among millions of people. Many representatives of the most varied sections of the population, formerly uninvolved in international politics, understand today whence the threat to peace emanates. Demonstrations in defense of peace, against a course aimed at the arms race and at confrontation which could lead to a world nuclear catastrophe, are becoming increasingly widespread and powerful.

Recently the world was witness to demonstrations on an unprecedented mass scale by hundreds and hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain, Portugal and other countries of Western Europe, who took to the streets to say a resolute "no" to the adventurist policy of imperialism, which is creating the threat of nuclear war.

The communists are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and for the solution of vexing problems by means of talks, as has always been the case. It is possible to cite quite a few examples of vigorous activity by the fraternal communist parties of Western Europe, Latin America and other continents, who resolutely defend in their own countries the noble cause of peace and the international security of the peoples. They show convincingly the decisive significance for the cause of peace of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism, and the outstanding contribution by the CPSU, its Central Committee, and Conrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who are coming out with a whole range of exceptionally important foreign policy initiatives aimed at improving the international situation.

The statements by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] sounded in sharp discord to this. Recently it published a statement in connection with the events in Poland and then held a special plenum of the party Central Committee at which (?Comrade) Berlinguer delivered a report. A number of articles were published by the paper L'UNITA.

The world situation and the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy were presented at the Central Committee plenum as in a distorting mirror. The PCI leaders declared more than once that the main question of modern times and the prerequisite for mankind's further progress is the preservation and consolidation of peace. But now they are coming out with documents that belittle real socialism and the socialist community, which arethe main material and political bulwark of the preservation of universal peace and a most important bastion standing in the way of feeble imperialist attempts and any attempts to half and reverse social progress everywhere on earth.

Although the leaders of the PCI state in one or two sentences that they are far from ignoring the international role being played by the USSR, they immediately declare that "in other cases," the policy of the USSR contradicts the interests of the peoples. In its 15 December 1981 editorial, the central organ of the PCI, L'UNITA, directly contrasted the interests of safeguarding the security of the USSR with the interests of the peoples of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and in his report at the plenum Comrade Berlinguer linked the fact that brakes are being applied to detente and that it is being restricted to nothing less than the desire of the USSR to "defend its spheres of influence."

Such an attitude, far removed from an unbiased, communist-like class appraisal of events and, certainly, from proletarian internationalism, has its sad origins. The fact is that the foreign policy of the USSR as well as world politics in general have for some time been viewed and appraised by the leaders of the PCI in contradiction to the facts and against the traditional appraisal and analysis of the PCI itself -- through the completely false prism of the "policy of blocs." This formula does not in actual fact differentiate between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the USSR and the United States, ascribing similar intentions and policies to them. Such an approach ignores that which is most important -- the very content and class essence of the foreign policy of states, including the peace-loving and progressive natures of the activity of socialist countries on the international arena.

Such an approach does the leaders of the PCI a disservice. They state that social and political changes in the life of the people must not be sacrificed for "bloc interests," but at the same time they have the audacity to come out against those actions of the USSR that have served and are serving as a guarantee against the export of counterrevolution, that are against crude attempts by the imperialist bloc to break down and alter in its own favor the relationship of forces that has arisen in the world and that are against attempts to turn back the process of social and political changes in the life of the people.

No, world politics cannot be contained within the abstract "independent of class" scheme of such arguments. This farfetched scheme in essence has no place for an objective and just evaluation of the international role of the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states. In conducting its line in the world arena, the Soviet Union interacts closely with the other socialist countries. The socialist community as a whole resolves problems of ensuring its own security and defending peace throughout the world, proceeding here just as in all other cases from the principles of equality, mutual assistance and coperation, from principles whose essence is socialist internationalism. And it is precisely the fraternal countries and our friends throughout the world which stress that the Soviet Union bears the brunt of defending the security of the whole socialist community from the imperialist threat and that it serves as the main support for their achievements and for the aspirations of all peace-loving peoples for freedom and progress.

It is doubtful that the PCI leadership was unaware of this or did not understand this. It is clear not only to communists but also to many other progressive and democratic circles that the contemporary imperialist bourgeoisie would have inevitably led the class struggle to universal violence of the most barbaric reaction, if it were not for such a "counterbalance" to imperialism as the Soviet Union and its socialist allies.

It is sad to come to such a conclusion, but it is a fact that by its "nonbloc" [vneblokovym] approach to international affairs, the PCI leadership is practically adding grist to the mill of only one, and that is the imperialist bloc.

In the latest statements by the PCI leadership and plenum, relations in general with the countries of the socialist community and with the Soviet Union as a socialist country were subject to reexamination. The matter went so far that Comrades Napolitano, Ingrao and other members of the PCI leadership even started to call into question the existence of socialism in the USSR itself.

The events in Poland were selected as a reason for this. However, the PCI leadership, independently of the Polish events, has for a long time now been steering a course away from Marxism-Leninism and toward positions alien and harmful to the cause of socialism and peace. Now, under the excuse of an evaluation of the Polish crisis, the PCI Central Committee plenum has adopted a course of action that could be discerned in previous documents and statements of the PCI leadership: to come out against the socialist states and to blacken the great historic victories of the CPSU, the Soviet people and the peoples of the other countries of the socialist community.

The authors of the PCI leadership statement, the rapporteur and even more so some of those who spoke at the plenum (G. Napolitano, P. Ingrao, E. Macaluso and others) came out with crude attacks on the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. What did they not say! Contrary to the facts and the opinion of the overwhelming majority of communists of all countries, these speakers alleged that socialism has lost its driving force and ceased to develop. It reached the point where, using the terminology of the enemies of socialism and the Soviet Union, the PCI leaders permitted themselves to state the "degeneration" [pererozhdeniye] of the countries of the socialist community.

In coming out with such allegations, they, like numerous anticommunists of all hues, refuse to see that it was precisely the system existing in those countries which for the first time embodied in living reality the ideas of the great theoreticians of socialism and the centuries-old dreams of the working people.

Working people throughout the world well know that it was precisely the victory of the socialist revolution in the USSR and then in a number of other countries that led to the creation of a society free from exploitation and that emancipated labor, thereby providing true freedom for the development of the individual. Can the same be said of Italy and other capitalist countries, which pride themselves on their "democracy," when in them the exploitation of millions of working people by the small upper crust of the propertied classes, which are getting immeasurably fatter on the labor of others, remains the basis of the whole of public life?"

How can it be denied that victorious socialism -- and only it -- has provided man with the essentials -- the right to labor and freedom from poverty and unemployment -- and that it has ensured a historically unprecedented upsurge of vital force and popular talent and protects it from the aggressive actions of imperialism?

How can one deny that victorious socialism was the first in history to replace the rule of the exploiters with the rule of the working people, that is, the broadest democracy for the popular masses? This democracy has of course gone far beyond the framework and outline of bourgeois democracy both in its essence and in the forms of its expression. But it is, after all, precisely socialist democracy, its material fruits and all that it has given to the working man that have opened up a new era in current history!

And now, today? Today the countries of the socialist community are continuing their advancement. This is true of the economy, of social and also of cultural life. This is also true, it goes without saying, of socialist democracy.

In the socialist countries a constant perfecting of forms and methods of implementing real democracy is taking place, the essence of which lies not in abstract carping and not in futile playing at opposition, but in the increasingly broader participation by the working people in the day-to-day running of the affairs of society and state and in their real political and social freedom.

"There is not a single major issue of domestic and foreign policy the working people would not participate most actively and directly in discussing," A. Ya. Kolesnikov, miners' team leader at the Molodogvardeyskaya mine of the Krasnodonugol association in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast and hero of socialist labor, stated, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"The role of the working class in managing the affairs of the country and of society has always been a large one. But it has grown particularly since the adoption of the new Constitution. In our oblast, just as in any other, tens of thousands of workers have been elected to party committees, soviets of peoples deputies, trade union and Komsomol organs, people's control organs and other public organizations. The ever-rising political and spiritual level of the working class allows it to manage the affairs of society and to be the real master of the country."

It should be noted that in recent years there has been a really considerable increase in the activity both of the entire system of Soviet representative democracy organs (that is, the organs of people's power via representatives elected by the population) and of the system of direct democracy (that is, the direct participation of the masses in implementing some other functions of authority). For example, in recent years alone such major nationwide measures have taken place in the Soviet Union as the discussion of the drafts of the new Constitution, the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period to 1990, of a number of laws and plans for a further economic upsurge. This really is genuinely nationwide discussion of questions of the policy of the party and the state, of the prospects and paths of communist construction. A creative search is constantly being conducted for more efficient methods and forms of planning and managing the national economy. Antisocial phenomena are subjected to acute criticism in the mass information media and in labor collectives. All of this is an undoubted guarantee of progress and evidence of the widest participation by the popular masses in running the state.

At the same time, the socialist states have no intention of giving a free hand to those who, ignoring and violating socialist legality, relying on incitement and outside aid, try to undermine the socialist system, which is the main guarantee of the rights and freedoms of the popular masses. By acting in this way, socialism not only is not violating the principles of democracy and human rights but, on the contrary, is ensuring their real protection.

There are difficulties and shortcomings in the countries of socialism. This is understood. For they face the problems and tasks of the pioneers of an unexplored path. Nor have the "birthmarks" of capitalism been eliminated in the consciousness and psychology of people. The arms race which is being urged on by imperialism and its attempts to transfer onto socialism the burden of the crisis upheavals of the capitalist economy have a negative influence on the socialist economy. The difficulties and shortcomings in the socialist states are spoken of openly at party congresses and daily in the press, at meetings, etc. But the main point is that they are spoken of so that these shortcomings may be rectified and the difficulties overcome. All of this is in the interests of the people. To present these difficulties as the outcome of the very nature of the political and economic system of the socialist countries, as is being done by the leadership of the PCI, is to turn things upside down. This has long been the occupation of bourgeois propaganda. Now even representatives of the leadership of the PCI have started down this path.

The following should not be forgotten either. One of the reasons for the difficulties -- and difficulties of very considerable importance -- in the life of particular socialist countries is the very active subversive work of the class enemy.

It would be a good thing, of course, if such phenomena as imperialist interference and constant subversive activity against socialism did not exist. It would be simpler if these forces did not disguise their activities with fine sounding slogans aimed at making some people accept such propaganda. But, unfortunately, all this occurs in life. The class struggle on the international arena is not ceasing. Since that is the case, not only each communist, but each sincere opponent of imperialism and war should clearly define his place in this struggle.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that the leadership of the PCI defines its position in such a way as to put itself effectively in the same camp as the forces struggling against socialism. This is truly to be regretted.

The documents of the PCI leadership harp on yet another hackneyed allegation against our party. This is that the CPSU imposes its own "model" of socialism on others.

The CPSU resolutely denies this thesis and indeed the very concept of such "models." There is no Soviet "model." There is Soviet experience which the communist movement considers to contain features of common importance and features that are nationally specific, just as in the experience of any other socialist country.

It is quite obvious that Hungary or Cuba, Yugoslavia or Mongolia, Vietnam or Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria or Poland all have carried out a revolution in their own way and in the forms inherent to them. National peculiarities also manifested themselves in the next stage, the stage of creating and strengthening a socialist society and building socialism.

As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress has once again confirmed energetically our party's conviction that each revolutionary party has the inalienable right to choose the ways and forms of struggle for socialism and for building socialism. L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress: "Recently the leadership of certain communist parties has come forward with energetic support of the right to nationally specific ways and forms of struggle for socialism and the building of socialism. However, if one is to approach this issue without prejudice it should be admitted that nobody is imposing on anybody any patterns and schemes that ignore the peculiarities of a given country." However, the Italian comrades pretend that they are not aware of this principled instruction of the CPSU and they burst into an open door and call for 'new solutions'.

The PCI leaders say that they wish to build 'their socialism' in their country, which would be better and more perfect than the socialism existing in other countries. Well! The Soviet communists, probably like many other communists, can only say: This is your affair and we wish you success. However, they will never recognize it as correct and worthy when such a desire to create socialism is substantiated, as the PCI leaders are doing, not by new and truly serious elaborations, by taking into account the peculiarities of Italy, but by abstract deliberations about democracy and empty statements about 'lack of prospects' for the already existing socialist societies. Such societies are developing dynamically and their general historic experience and practice have to a great extent determined and are determining the aspect of the present day world.

The Italian comrades are also presenting the practice of world socialism in a false light. World socialism is a means of building society that is unprecedented in history and that is a most fruitful source of their unfading vitality. One must deliberately shut one's eyes to the whole of this vast world, which is now encompassed by the concept of real socialism, and to its wealth of experience, in order not to see its life-giving and dialectical connection with Marxist-Leninist theory.

In fact it turns out that the new unknown "model" of socialism that the PCI leaders would like to foist on other communist parties and countries has been put forward only in order to slander and denigrate socialism, which has existed for over half a century. This conclusion also follows from the position the PCI leaders (R. Deyateli) are taking vis-a-vis scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism. They were spoken of extremely scornfully at the plenum as of some collection of dogmatic and stale truths.

Such pronouncements and unsubstantiated attacks on the scientific world outlook and the theoretical weapon of the communists of the entire world are capable only of causing the fighters for socialism to lose their bearings. They completely distort the role that has been played, is being played now and will be played in the future in the revolutionary transformation of the world by Marxist-Leninist theory and its ideas, which have taken possession of the million-strong masses and which have become one of the greatest forces of such a transformation. Among the multitude of revolutionaries of our era who have recognized this great transforming force of Marxism-Leninism and who wrote clearly and convincingly about this and proceeded from this in his revolutionary activity is Antonio Gramsci, the founder of the PCI.

It must not be forgotten, finally, that ideology is the concentrated expression of the class essence of some kind of social practice, and this means that any weakening of ideological positions by communists implies their surrender of their class positions.

The following must also be said openly. Against the background of the Italian comrades' insistent statements about the imagined attempts of the Soviet Union to impose on other countries a "single model" of socialism, particularly strange-looking are their own pretensions of the role of mentors, pointing out to parties that have built socialism how and according to what models they should act; to the role of supreme judges of others' experience, to categorical evaluations contradicting the evaluations made by the parties that they judge; to the "right" to apply belittling labels and -- the main thing -- finally to impose on others their own concept (or if you prefer, "model") of socialism.

On what basis? The almost messianic ambitions of the PCI leaders come down, in essence, to the old social-democratic idea of "Eurocentrism," which they have narrowed further to the framework of West Europe. True, in their statements one frequently comes across expressions that socialism is an "open process," a "historical movement that is developing a worldwide scale" and so forth. But the unprecedented multifariousness, multifaceted nature, genuine universality and depth of the contemporary revolutionary process, the inextricable interconnection of its component parts at the same time remain at best a background, sort of auxiliary material for the chief mission that the PCI leaders ascribe to the West European "new socialism."

It remains to be added that even within the framework of such a declining "universality" of the revolutionary process, they do not find a place for countries where socialism has already been built; according to this scheme, the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community are left only to adapt themselves to this "renewal" that West Europe will some day bring.

It goes without saying that the CPSU, which has no intention of giving orders to other parties, has resolutely rejected and rejects such pretensions, whatever their source.

Life has no time either for empty schemes or for speculative doctrinairism. And if today the Communist Party in a number of highly developed capitalist countries proceeds on the basis of the prospect of socialist reconstruction, using relatively peaceful and democratic means of political struggle, then this possibility, as has been repeatedly stressed by the communists of these countries, including the Italian comrades, goes back in source to the Great October victory in Russia, to the socialist transformations carried out in other countries, to the fact that in our age there already exists a stable world of socialism on earth. The necessary international prerequisite for the realization of this possibility is the might of world socialism, the peace-loving and internationalist foreign policy of the socialist countries.

The PCI leaders, using their wording, intend to "open a new phase of struggle for peace and socialism" but with their present conception there exists a serious danger that, concealed behind this slogan, they are turning the front precisely against those real forces which in fact are pursuing the struggle for peace and socialism, and not against those from whom the threat to peace and the cause of social progress originates. And that is an extremely slippery path.

The erroneousness and harm of the latest PCI documents are being aggravated by the fact that its leaders have published them, as has already been mentioned, at the height of the fierce political, economic and ideological campaign unleashed by the aggressive circles of imperialism, headed by the United States, against real socialism.

The aims of this campaign are very clear:

First of all to wreck detente and to revive "the cold war" and in this atmosphere, using as a cover the hue and cry about "the struggle for freedom in Poland," to stop the process of social changes, to put a break on the liberation movements of the peoples and their desire for independence and social progress, to restore and strengthen imperialism's domination with impunity throughout the world, in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

Second, to try to discredit and weaken the world of socialism, the policy of ruling communist parties, and primarily the CPSU, to present communism and its ideology and practice as insolvment. The same aim is also evident by the furious attempts of imperialists to hinder the stabilization of the situation in Poland, to wreck the efforts aimed at overcoming the crisis situation and if at all possible to restore the crisis situation.

One cannot but pay attention to the fact that this campaign is becoming more acute and impudent as it becomes clearer tha People's Poland is marching more and more confidently along the road of overcoming crisis phenomena. As a result of the introduction of martial law, which was a sovereign act of state power of the Polish People's Republic, the situation in the country is returning to normal. This pertains to the economy, which for the first time in the past 1 and 1/2 years is beginning to assume a working rhythm. This pertains to the sociopolitical atmosphere, which is becoming increasingly businesslike and which is freeing itself from constant confrontations. This pertains to the PZPR whose activity is being noticeably stepped up and whose principled policy is acquiring increasing support.

The class enemy is furious because the socialist state in Poland has begun consistently and firmly to carry out the function entrusted to it: defending the socialist achievements of the Polish working people from the subversive and counterrevolutionary activity of the internal and external enemies of socialism.

But these facts, apparently, have not penetrated the consciousness of the leadership of the PCI. It follows from the documents mentioned above that the PCI leadership not only comes out against the measures carried out by the Government of the Polish People's Republic, primarily the state of martial law which it introduced; it practically expresses solidarity with the line of the opposition and antisocialist forces, declaring them to be the leading forces..."of the democratic renewal of socialism" in Poland.

We, of course, do not think that we have the right, as the Italian comrades do, to teach the PZPR what conclusions it should reach from its history and what it should undertake to totally overcome the current crisis. This is the internal affair of the Polish people and of Polish communists, and their affair alone.

By mid-December 1981, the Polish communists and the Polish leadership had come to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to introduce martial law in order to curb criminal counterrevolutionary anarchy, to avert economic collapse and the threat of real hunger.

In his message to the Polish people, Comrade W. Jaruzelski stated: "The words spoken in Radom and at the meeting in Gdansk finally revealed the real intentions of the leading circles of 'Solidarity.' These intentions are confirmed on a mass scale by everyday practice, the growing aggressiveness of extremists, the clear striving for the total destruction of the Polish socialist political system....The further continuation of such a situation would have led to an inevitable catastrophe, to absolute chaos, to poverty and hunger....In this situation failure to act would have been a crime against the people.... The hands of the adventurists must be tied before they push the homeland into the abyss of fratricidal struggle."

The program adopted at the Gdansk Solidarity congress was clear evidence of the demonstration of force toward state organs of authority and also toward those socio-political organizations that did not subordinate themselves to Solidarity. It was stated for the first time at the congress that Solidarity was not so much a trade union as a political opposition movement. Then began attacks on party organs and attempts to remove them from enterprises. Preparations began for the formation of armed Solidarity detachments. On 17 December shock troops were to go out on the streets of Warsaw. And a vast ideological propaganda apparatus set up by Solidarity and its antisocialist advisers with the powerful support of well-wishers in the West began the furious glorification of the policy of the bourgeois-landowning Poland, including its fascist dictator Pilsudski!

The antisocialist forces intended, by taking the chaos in the country to the extreme, to turn Solidarity into a battering ram for destroying the political and economic structure of the Polish people's state. All these facts speak for themselves.

The class approach to events in Poland, is, however, completely foreign to the PCI leadership. It ignored the analysis and assessment of the situation given by the Polish leadership both up to 13 December 1981 and subsequently. The PCI leaders do not wish to believe the legally elected leader of the PZPR and the Polish state and are effectively joining the mendacious assertions of the trans-Atlantic "hawks."

It is no secret to anyone today -- the bourgeois press is full of commentaries in this respect -- that the West, especially the United States has long been actively interfering in Poland's internal affairs. It is generally known that the antisocialist forces in Poland have been given material assistance from Western sources, not to mention the elaboration of the very concept of a "quiet," and even not so quiet, counterrevolution and specific advice on how to implement it.

The ruling circles of a number of capitalist states, primarily of the United States, have been cynically using their economic ties with the Polish People's Republic to apply political pressure to that country. In essence the Reagan government and those in other NATO countries who support its policy have issued an ultimatum to the sovereign government of the Polish People's Republic. Either cede power to antisocialist forces or we shall strangle you economically.

There is no doubt that Polish counterrevolutionaries acted in the interests of the imperialist reactionaries as their direct henchmen. It was their aim to eliminate the socialist state power in Poland. The imperialist reactionaries linked this with the hopes of undermining the entire socialist community, of changing the correlation of forces in Europe and throughout the world. It is clear that these plans constituted a great threat to the sovereignty of Poland, to world socialism and to the cause of peace.

In order to creat the necessary psychological climate and to deceive the public in its countries, the propaganda machine of imperialism bent over backwards to represent the Polish counterrevolution as a force allegedly defending the ideals of democracy, justice and civil rights, and some people rose to this bait, including the PCI leadership.

Both in the statement by the PCI leadership and in the documents of the PCI Central Committee plenum the facts of Polish reality are essentially ignored. The PCI leaders come out aginst the current measures to normalize the situation in Poland and condemn the decision of the Polish People's Republic Council of State which put an end to the raging of the counterrevolutionary danger. The facts concerning imperialist interference in the Polish People's Republic's internal affairs are also completely ignored.

Moreover, the PCI documents contain a most dangerous statement that borders on a rejection of the most fundamental principles for communists -- that the measures taken by the government cannot be justified even by the need to save the socialist system in the country. All this is aid under the flag of defending "democracy," but the call for democarcy proves to be a cover for what is effectively giving up the defense of socialist gains. How this recalls what the Soviet communists were advised by Kautskiy and company in 1917-18!

Speaking in a manner insulting to Polish communists and patriots, the leaders of the PCI consider it possible to come out with criticism allowing no appeal regarding the "violation of democracy" in Poland, although in actual fact democracy had been violated a thousandfold during the past 1 and 1/2 years by the extremist leadership of "Solidarity." It is precisely the counterrevolutionary forces, precisely the ringleaders of "Solidarity" who by their antidemocratic actions brought matters to a state of emergency. The PCI is, no doubt, acquainted with the relevant facts. However, it cannot fit them into the lengthy discussions regarding the Polish crisis, stating that it cannot be ascribed to the maneuvering of reactionary forces hostile to socialism. On the contracy, the PCI leadership supports the line of antiparty and antistate opposition in Poland and even "demands" that it be given complete freedom of action. At the plenum there was but fleeting mention of some "unjustified extreme" actions on the part of "Solidarity." The systematically subversive actions by the counterrevolution are presented as insignificant excesses and "unrealistic demands". And in this case too, contrary to any logic, responsibility for the actons of the antisocialist forces in placed on...the government and the PZPR!

But even this is not all. Following the leadership of the NATO bloc, the PCI has found the chief "culprit" responsible for the Polish crisis in the person of...the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

During the last 1 and 1/2 years bourgeois propaganda in the West has persistently played up the thesis of "outside interference" threatening Poland, having in mind the Soviet Union. It would seem that the measures taken by the Polish leadership for the normalization of the situation should have compelled all these "prophets" to fall silent. But this is a sovereign act by people's Poland which they are contriving to present as the result of some "interference" by the Soviet Union.

It is striking, but in casting aspersions on Soviet-Polish relations, the PCI leaders are repeating almost word for word the fabrications of Reagan, Weinberger, Haig, Brzezinski and other imperialist politicians.

It must be noted that in discussing the topic of "outside pressure" on the Polish leadership, the PCI leaders have in fact also joined the common path of antisocialist propaganda unleashed by the West, which is causing great damage to the cause of detente and the consolidation of peace.

If, indeed, one is to speak of interference in Poland's internal affairs, one can turn to the very materials of the PCI Central Committee plenum to find examples. In actual fact, such "demands" as the release of the persons interned or arrested for opposing the authorities, pressure on a sovereign state with the aim of getting it to make concessions to the counterrevolutionary forces, can only be called crude interference in Poland's internal affairs.

By the way, at the plenum the leaders of the PCI admitted the fact of interference on the part of the PCI and even boasted that the position of the PCI leadership on Poland was "more severe and adamant than the position of other parties and governments which are not leftwing." In a word, they have outdone some part of the bourgeoisie in bringing pressure to bear on socialist Poland and are priding themselves on it!

One further circumstance: The PCI leadership apparently is not in the slightest concerned by the fact that in egging on the essentially antisocialist forces in Poland to new actions against public order in the country and against its foreign policy, they are thus promoting the development of events in a direction that could lead to a tragic conflict in the center of Europe with grave consequences for the cause of universal peace.

Let the Italian communists themselves draw the consequences from all of this. One thing, is clear, that in this question the position of the PCI leadership is contrary to the interests of both socialism and the strengthening of peace.

The document of the PCI leadership was published without any preliminary exchange of opinions with the CPSU or the PZPR. But over a period of many years the PCI has had normal, comradely relations with them, many meetings have been held during which the Italian comrades had every opportunity to clear up everything that was of interest to them, to become acquainted with the internal life of the socialist countries and their foreign policy, of frankly setting forth their views and of seriously and in an unprejudiced manner discussing questions which arose, and without playing into the hands of imperialism.

Just a little over 2 years ago Comrade Berlinguer, in a communique on his meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, clearly stated the need to combat anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Now there has been a 180-degree turnabout. However, the nature of the Soviet system and the Soviet state has not changed. It is the same as it was both 2 years ago and also many years earlier. This applies as well to the domestic and foreign policies of other socialist countries. This means that the reasons for this, let us say it outright, unseemly turnabout that has been made by the PCI leaders must be sought not in objective reality and not in the external world but somewhere in their own environment and in the sphere of their calculations and ambitions. What the specific state of affairs is in this regard is, of course, more apparent to Italian communists themselves.

At any rate the class enemy immediately gave a high appraisal to this "qualitative shift in the policy of the PCI" (these are the words of the political secretary of the Italian bourgeois Christian Democratic Party in IL POPOLO). Alarmed by West Europe's obstinacy with regard to the Reagan administration's actions, the official authorities in Washington have discerned a "ray of light" in the PCI stance (according to a new letter to congressmen, government officials and journalists).

The PCI is being praised, as the Italian bourgeois LA REPUBBLICA put it, for its "felicitous heresy," for its "stern condemnation of real socialism" and its "rejection of its ideological significance" (CORRIERE DELLA SERA) and for "its big step forward" along the path of breaking with the USSR (LA STAMPA). It is not only being praised but also provoked and nudged on to subsequent steps. Demands are being made that the PCI finish with the "mythical notions about the Soviet Union which, judging by everything, exist at the party grassroots, unlike among the leadership" and suppress the "resistance stemming from them" (IL MESSAGERO).

By coming out against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against the overwhelming majority of the communist and workers parties, in respect of which the PCI declares itself free of any "ideological, political and organizational obligations," the PCI leaders deprive themselves of support by mighty forces of socialism, peace and freedom.

Soviet communists are aware of the services of the PCI in the struggle against fascism, for the interests of the working class and the working people of the country and in the struggle for the common revolutionary cause.

One assumes that the Italian communists, too, are aware of the role played by the CPSU, the Soviet state and the Soviet people in the routing of fascism in Europe, including Italy, and are aware of the CPSU's unfailing solidarity and support for the liberation struggle of the Italian working people and their communist party. Over the course of many years the communists have been disseminating truth about the Soviet Union in Italy. One believes that in the present international situation this is of great positive importance also for the Italian people themselves and their struggle against capitalism exploitation, against military threats and for their vital interests. This is why the position that has found its expression at the PCI Central Committee plenum is so alien and harmful not only to the cause of peace and socialism as a whole but also to the interests of the Italian working people.

In contemporary international conditions the cohesion of all peace-loving, antiwar, anti-imperialist forces, and especially the cohesion of the most self-sacrificing fighters for the great cause of peace and socialism -- the communist and workers' parties and the liberation movements -- is more important than ever. This sacred international duty of communists has once again been commandingly recalled by the events in Poland.

There is and can be no doubt that the peoples of the socialist community, successfully solving their own problems and decisively beating off imperialism's attacks in the international arena, will continue confidently to follow the path of the October revolution. And no one will succeed in diverting them from this main road.

There is no doubt that the strengthening of the Soviet Union and the socialist community and the further progress of world socialism will continue to strengthen the stance of all forces acting under the banner of peace, democracy and social progress.

CHEMICAL CONTRACTS CONCLUDED WITH FRG FIRMS

PM261383 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Ties"]

[Text] A contract has been signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade between the all-union Tekhmashimport association and the West German firm UDE providing for the delivery to the USSR of equipment for a plant to produce polyester fiber for technical purposes with a capacity of 24,000 tons per year. At the same time a contract was signed between the all-union Soyuzkhimeksport association and the West German firm Hoechst and for the purchase of Soviet chemical goods in payment for the cost of the aforementioned plant.

COVERAGE OF FINNISH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Brezhnev Greets Koivisto

LD271436 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's message to the President of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto has been published here.

"Mr Koivisto, please accept cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election to the high post of president of the Republic of Finland.

"The Soviet Union and Finland are building their mutual relations on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, dated 1948, which convincingly proved its historical value and lasting significance. In accordance with its principles, an atmosphere of mutual trust, friendship and goodneighbourliness has been established between our countries and peoples; many-sided cooperation is successfully developing. All this meets the (?long)-term interests of the Soviet and Finnish people, effectively serves the cause of peace, security and detente in Europe and the whole world.

"Finland's peaceful foreign policy course, the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line, is highly appreciated in our country. Finland won broad recognition and respect in the world, owing to the consistent implementation of this course.

"I express confidence that the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, which are a fruit of joint efforts of the peoples and state leaders of both countries, will be further developed for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, in the interests of durable peace and international security.

"I send you, Mr President, good wishes of successes in your responsible activities, well-being and happiness to the friendly Finnish people."

Koivisto Diet Speech Reported

LD271502 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Jan, TASS -- Mauno Koivisto has been inaugurated president of Finland in an official ceremony in the Finnish parliament today.

After the official oath-taking ceremony the new head of state delivered a speech.

Mauno Koivisto said among other things that in the field of foreign relations he considers that his most important task is to ensure that the country should firmly follow the foreign policy which was created and outlined by Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen. Of the greatest significance, the president said, is a further strengthening of goodneighbourliness with the Soviet Union which is based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the development of the traditional cooperation of the Nordic countries and preservation of good relations with other states.

Mauno Koivisto stressed that he would do everything possible so that the respect and confidence which is enjoyed by Finland's active peace-loving and neutral policy in the international arena should be preserved and strengthened.

Mauno Koivisto expressed cordial gratitude to his predecessor in the office of president of the republic Urho Kekkonen for his tremendous efforts for the benefit of the homeland.

Finnish Foreign Policy

LD271832 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Voito Leskinen]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Jan, TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, who today began discharging his functions of president of the Finnish Republic, received in the Presidential Palace the diplomatic corps, representatives of the country's state leadership and also Finnish and foreign journalists.

Addressing the diplomatic corps Mauno Koivisto said that in the field of foreign policy Finland would follow the line that formed in the period of Juho Kusti Paasikivi and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen.

"In accordance with the 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen line' Finland strives to base its relations with all countries of the world on mutual understanding and trust," the president noted. "Pursuing a vigorous and peaceloving neutral policy, we hope on our part to facilitate and strengthening of international security, especially here -- in Europe. Despite the growth of international tension I find it necessary to continue the policy of detente for peace must be built in the period of peace."

When receiving journalists Mauno Koivisto noted that "Finland will undeviatingly follow the road outlined by the predecessors in the post of president -- J.K. Paasikivi and U.K. Kekkonen. The people supports this policy and foreign states appreciate it. The 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen line' accords with our fundamental interests and we have no cause to retreat from it."

In the evening President Koivisto called on Urho Kekkonen who had stepped down from the presidency and goes on pension as of today for reasons of health.

Virolainen Reaffirms Policy

LD271740 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Jan, TASS -- Speaking today in parliament at the ceremony of inauguration of Mauno Koivisto as president of the Republic of Finland, speaker of the parliament Johannes Virolainen emphasised the need "to remain vigilant in those matters that continue influencing the development of the country's international situation." "The Finnish people declares for the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, for the foreign policy of peace, accord and friendship for which the solid basis has been provided by the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," he said.

Stressing that "the foreign policy is of cardinal importance for the success of a small country," Johannes Virolainen expressed the confidence that the parliament and the entire Finnish people will give support to the president.

Soviet-Finnish Relations

LD280042 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] In accordance with the country's Constitution and the result of the presidential elections a change of president took place in Finland today. The country's eminent statesman Urho Kekkonen had to leave his post as president for health reasons before the end of his term. Mauno Koivisto has become the new head of state. Our observer Alfred (Melinkov) has this to say on the matter:

An exceptionally important event has taken place in Finland's postwar history. [passage indistinct] This (?face) is marked by high international prestige achieved by consistently implementing in practice a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different political and social systems. This policy is developing on the basis of the historic experience of the mutual relations between Finland and its eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

In this sense our countries and nations possess unexpected capital. (?To us) the statute signed by Lenin recognizing Finland's political independence has been and will always remain a token of respect for the rights of the Finnish people to national self-determination. The principles of this document have been contained in the Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which well serves the interests of our countries and which protects them reliably from fluctuations in the international situation, (?spreading) peace in Europe. The USSR and Finland have developed an efficient system of diverse economic cooperation. They enjoy to the full the fruits of this system. It may be said that it is deeply rooted in the daily lives of our nations.

Because of its size, multifaceted prospects and novelty Soviet-Finnish cooperation deservedly attracts even wider international attention. Our countries force on no one their own experience, but on the other hand this experience is open to all who are sincerely interested in building international relations on the basis of really just, democratic grounds.

In this sense the mutual respect and trust between the leaders of our two states are of particular value. They have become crystallized as a result of numerous talks and exchanges of opinions between the Soviet leaders and Urho Kekkonen. In his telegram of congratulations to Mauno Koivisto on his election to the high post, Leonid Brezhnev expressed his certainty that the friendly neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland resulting from the joint efforts by the peoples and statesmen in both countries will further develop in the interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, lasting peace and international security.

W. EUROPEAN CP CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV DEATH

Italian CP

LD262346 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The Italian Communist Party Central Committee has sent the CPSU Central Committee a telegram of condolences on the death of Suslov. The telegram describes Suslov as one of the top leaders of the CPSU and as one of the best known Soviet state figures internationally. The telegram also recalls Suslov's great contribution to the struggle and victory of the Soviet people against the Nazi-fascist agression.

PCP Sends Message

LD270316 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] sent the CPSU a message of condolences on the death of Soviet leader Mikhail Suslov.

In the message the PCP declares that it received with profound emotion the news of the death of Marxist-Leninist theoretician Suslov.

AKEL Sends Cable

NC270912 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Secretary General E. Papaioannou sent the following cable of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Mikhail Suslov:

"The AKEL Central Committee expresses its deep condolences on the death of the distinguished theoretician and politician, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Suslov.

"With his long, devoted and invaluable services to the party, the Soviet fatherland and the international communist and workers movement, Comrade Suslov attained international recognition.

"Please convey our deep condolences to his family."

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SPACE

Ld261634 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- "It is planned to carry through a complex of medical and biological experiments in the framework of the 'Cosmonaut' programme during the joint Soviet-French manned space flight aboard the Soviet orbital station 'Salyut'," a TASS correspondent was told by a prominent Soviet specialist, doctor of science (medicine), Yevgeniy Shulzhenko.

"One of the main aspects of proposed research work," Yevgeniy Shulzhenko stressed, "is to study the impact of zero-gravity on human organisms. The purpose of this operation is humane -- to find effective ways for preventing the factors of space flight from impacting human organism adversely."

"Another major task which medics have set themselves is to determine individual reaction of the organism of a cosmonaut during the initial period of his stay in conditions of zero gravity. At the present time many experts are inclined to think that exactly the first five-seven days in the orbit shape the ability of a cosmonaut to adjust to the conditions of weightlessness for a long period of time", Yevgeniy Shulzhenko went on to say.

"We will also study", Yevgeniy Shulzhenko said, "the physiological reaction of human organisms to conditions of zero gravity and the reaction of the cardio-vascular system. Another objective is to study the acuteness of vision in space when assisted by different types of equipment".

The aim of joint experiments was to improve further the conditions of life of the cosmonauts in space. Specifically, that was the purpose of an experiment to study the conditions of life of two crews staying at the orbital station at the same time from the point of view of sanitation and hygienic norms, Yevgeniy Shulzhenko said.

Doctor Shulzhenko stressed that the equipment designed by French experts deserved to be praised. He expressed the hope that all the instruments and devices would work well in space.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BRUTENTS' VISIT TO LEBANON

21 Jan Arrival

PM261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, arrived in Beirut 20 January at the invitation of the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Meets With Lebanese Leaders

PM261407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Beirut, 22 Jan -- A meeting between a delegation of CPSU party workers led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party has been held here. The Lebanese comrades familiarized the delegation members with the activity of their party and the internal political situation in the country and in the Near East. During the meeting international problems were also discussed. Today the delegation was received by Lebanese President I. Sarkis. The same day the delegation was received by Lebanese Prime Minister Sh. al-Wazzan. During the meetings there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the situation in Lebanon and the Near East region.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITED ON U.S. SUBVERSION IN IRAN

LD281120 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- "American special services were active in Iran for scores of years, and still are," writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its January 29 issue.

If at the shah's time, the article stresses, the United States cooperated with the corrupted regime, after its downfall "it acts in unison with the scum of that regime, with all other forces which swallow its bait."

The weekly points out that U.S. special services are conducting work to infiltrate their agents into state apparatus organs of Iran, its armed forces, political organizations. Agents are recruited from among Iranian emigrants, who settled in the United States and some West European countries (in the United States alone there are about 300,000 and in Paris and on the azure lake shore -- 70,000 Iranians who at the shah's time belonged to the social elite). Agents are recruited also inside Iran, frequently from among former graduates of American educational establishments.

The NEW TIMES points to the CIA's active links with the rightwing opposition headed by the shah's sister Asraf Pahlavi, generals Oveisi and Ariana. The opposition stands for an armed overthrow of the existing regime. According to the French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, "invasion forces" are being trained in camps on the U.S. territory. More than 3,000 Iranian emigrants are undergoing military training in the United States, France and Britain.

The subversive activity of American imperialism is one of the most serious obstacles to development of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, the weekly stresses. "The present U.S. administration learned nothing from the abortive military venture of the Carter government which sought under the pretext of releasing the hostages to overthrow the Khomeyni regime in April 1980. Moreover, the present U.S. administration set the aim to enhance the CIA's role in Washington's adventurist foreign policy and to take the dirty activities of that agency out of any control of American Congress and the public."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ANGOLAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

PRAVDA Report on Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 January publishes on Page 1 a TASS report under the general heading "Soviet-Angolan Talks" which has been compared with the TASS English item published in 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 4, subheaded "Tikhonov, Lara Talks," revealing the following variations:

After the first paragraph, the PRAVDA version adds:

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; V.P. Loginov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; and V.A. Likhachev, USSR Foreign Ministry section chief.

On the Angolan side -- Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan defense minister; Yalfonso Van-Dunem, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for International Questions; Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of planning and minister of foreign trade; and also Antonio (Meiedes) de Castro, Angolan deputy minister of state security; Jose Carlos Victor de Carvalho, director of the Angolan National Bank; Antonio J. da Silva S. Lente, chief of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee International Relations Section; and Luis Douui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR.

After the last paragraph, the PRAVDA version adds:

In the afternoon the talks were continued. The text of a joint communique on the results of the visit will be published in the press.

Lara Luncheon Speech

PM271209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report on Lucio Lara 20 January Kremlin luncheon speech under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Comrade Lucio Lara's speech

On behalf of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and its Central Committee and the entire Angolan people, L. Lara said, it is with particular joy that we thank you for the invitation sent by the CPSU Central Committee to hold fraternal meetings here which have made it possible to deepen still further the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR. We convey to you warm greetings from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and our government to greatly esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

From the very start of the Angolan people's liberation struggle we have felt the consistent support of the Soviet people, loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the October Revolution and Lenin's teaching, a people tempered during the Great Patriotic War who were able, at the price of enormous sacrifices and the death of millions of people, to strengthen Soviet power, consolidate the socialist community and open the way to the people's victorious struggle against colonial oppression and exploitation and for peace and social progress.

Since the proclamation of independence we have continued to rely on the aid of the Soviet people who by their great experience are assisting our country's development in various fields of economic and social life -- both in the training of cadres and in other spheres of activity.

In speaking of the consolidation and revitalization of relations between our parties, we must mention today the unforgotten President Antonio Agostinho Neto and the feelings of friendship which he nurtured for the heroic Soviet people, the Communist Party and its leaders. During numerous meetings they invariably expressed to him their respect and fraternal solidarity. Among the most important deeds he performed in leading the struggle for independence and creating the party and building the People's Republic of Angola a prominent place is occupied by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Angola and the USSR signed by Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, which was a significant event in our relations and serves the interests of both peoples, of socialism, the unity of the progressive forces and the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

We are pleased to take this opportunity to warmly congratulate the Soviet people on their imposing successes attained during the years of the last 5-year plan in the sphere of industry and agriculture and in scientific and technical development whose results were summed up at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The tasks set for the new 5-year plan are aimed at further consolidating the USSR's economic potential and accelerating the tempo of the improvement of the Soviet people's material and spiritual life. The major successes in developing space attest to the creative powers of the Soviet people and their Communist Party and promote the growth of the USSR's prestige in the international arena. The peace program put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, like the Soviet Union's other peace-loving proposals, will serve as a reliable foundation in the struggle for man's salvation from the catastrophe to which he is being led by the aggressive policy of imperialism, which is becoming increasingly dangerous in connection with the bellicose adventurism of the new U.S. administration which has steered a course toward the arms race and the provocation of military conflicts in various parts of the world.

The MPLA-Labor Party, L. Lara continued, fully supports the proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for limiting armaments, freezing the level of nuclear potentials, strengthening peace, confidence and security in various parts of the world, intensifying detente and normalizing the international climate, and consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence and the peoples' freedom and independence. The MPLA Party of Labor believes that the CPSU leadership's firm position rejecting blackmail, threats and a show of strength, inspires the peace-loving peoples. Our party supports the recent proposals and initiatives aimed at easing international tension and averting nuclear war put forward by the Soviet Union both in international organizations and during bilateral meetings.

The Soviet people and their Communist Party, which bears aloft the banner of socialism and is struggling for peace and the noble ideals of solidarity and brotherhood among the peoples, can, with every reason, take pride in these fair and timely proposals.

At the same time, the Angolan people are worried by the increasing complication of the international situation.

The peoples' growing struggle against neocolonialist dependence in Africa is being complicated by the deterioration of the economic situation of the majority of African countries, which remain as suppliers of raw material. They cannot use this raw material for their own needs nor export it profitably because of conditions imposed by the capitalist countries, particularly the fixing of low purchase prices and the refusal to pass on technology. By these measures imperialism is succeeding in splitting the African states and destabilizing the situation in those progressive countries which present a threat to its interests.

And now that the last bastions of Portuguese colonialism have fallen, now that all that remains to be done is to liberate western Sahara and Namibia and abolish apartheid, we are witnessing a new, subtle attempt by imperialism to reverse the liberation process, wipe out the gains the people have achieved, and establish new forms of domination, from economic suffocation to the creation of armed forces of puppets and mercenaries to destabilize independent states.

The line of some African countries which, counter to the principles enshrined by the UN Charter and the OAU, support these mercenary forces or take on the unseemly role of accomplices of imperialist aggression, is causing anxiety.

An extremely acute situation is taking shape in southern Africa, where the racist Republic of South Africa, enjoying impunity and relying on overt support from the present U.S. administration, is training and arming gangs of mercenaries and puppets for organizing attacks against the frontline states. Angola is a country which is experiencing more than others the aggressive actions of the South African racists who cite the fact that Angola is rendering aid to Namibia in an attempt to justify their crimes.

It is perfectly obvious that the new U.S. administration is pandering to the expansion and deepening of aggressive actions in this part of Africa. Since the new U.S. administration took office, blatant attempts to drag out the talks on the settlement of the Namibian problem have also been noted.

The cause of Namibia concerns not only the People's Republic of Angola, it affects the entire international community. Angola is merely fulfilling its international duty, acting within the framework of UN decisions.

The Washington-Pretoria alliance is persistently seeking to link the Namibian problem to the presence of Cuban troops in our country. The international community knows these are two absolutely distinct problems. The decolonization of Namibia has been the main goal of UN resolutions for the past 30 years or so, aimed at forcing the Republic of South Africa to fulfill the provisions of that organization's charter.

Cuban troops have been in Angola at the request of the Angolan Government ever since it became the victim of intervention, primarily from the South African racist army. This request was based on the right to legitimate defense envisaged by the UN Charter.

The all-around cooperation between Angola and Cuba stems from the principle of the sovereignty of the two states which are united by indestructible bonds of friendship reinforced by blood in the defense of the Angolan people's freedom against the most overt aggression from a regime denounced throughout the world. This form of cooperation is restricted to Angolan territory alone.

The Angolan people will be eternally grateful to the Cuban people and their Communist Party. The peoples of Angola and Cuba will continue to develop, under their parties' leadership, new forms of cooperation in the interests of both countries.

The constant acts of aggression which the South African troops are continuing to perpetrate against the People's Republic of Angola, acting independently or in conjunction with armed gangs of mercenaries and puppets, are preventing the Angolan Government, with the friendly and solid Cuban Government, from resolving the issue of halting the military aid rendered to us. Only Pretoria and Washington have a different understanding of this problem.

It must be said that southern Africa is not the only region subject to U.S. imperialism's acts of provocation. Similar acts are taking place in connection with the events in Poland. Acts of military provocation continue in Afghanistan and the Near East, where Israel plays the same role the Republic of South Africa plays in the south of our continent. A similar policy is pursued in Indochina and in Latin America against Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The actions of Israel and the Republic of South Africa are guided directly by the CIA, which relies on the fascist regimes in these parts of the world.

The new U.S. administration evidently fails to realize the full danger of the game it is playing. For this reason everyone's efforts today must be directed toward conserving world peace using both direct talks and other international channels.

That is how Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed himself recently, stressing that the Angolan Government is prepared to discuss straight out with the U.S. administration problems concerning relations between our countries. The first step has already been taken by the two sides.

In this complex international situation, when we have to surmount the difficulties caused by the results of the undeclared war, whose ferocity is well known in the world, the MPLA Labor Party continues to make efforts aimed at imparting material form to and at building a socialist Angola. Under Angola's specific conditions, which are inherent in many African countries, the building of a Marxist-Leninist party was a complex task which have nonetheless been supported enthusiastically by the working masses and by the selfless work of many of our activists.

The party is now displaying great concern to create conditions for improving the population's well-being.

The state mechanism created in Angola which has made it possible to link the party with the masses is our great asset, the result of an important experiment, and is our modest but substantial contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

Cooperation with the socialist community countries, L. Lara said in conclusion, is a vitally important element in building socialism in Angola. This cooperation is constantly strengthened and will exert positive influence on the process of our party's consolidation.

In this connection we welcome the signing of the program of economic and technical cooperation and trade between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola for 1981 through 1985 and for the long term through 1990.

We will have a new instrument of cooperation which will strengthen our bilateral ties in various spheres and promote the expansion of the exchange of cadres and the development of our relations of friendship on the basis of mutual respect and the observance of the two sides' interests.

We ask you to convey our thanks to the CPSU leadership and to all those who have assisted our fruitful trip to the Soviet Union.

We are sure that the forces of progress, of which your great country is part, will continue to win victories over the forces of reaction and international imperialism seeking to change the correlation of forces in their favor.

On behalf of the MPLA Labor Party I express wishes for great new victories in the struggle which the CPSU and the Soviet people are waging for peace and socialism.

The head of the delegation proposed a toast to the health of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Jose Eduardo dos Santos and to the health of N.A. Tikhonov and all CPSU leaders, to new successes for the Soviet people and to friendship and solidarity between Angola and the USSR.

Joint Communique

PM271633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 82 p 4

["Soviet-Angolan Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government a party-government delegation from the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] headed by Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and member of the PRA People's Assembly Standing Commission, paid an official friendly visit to the USSR 18 through 24 January 1982.

The distinguished guests visited, in addition to Moscow, the Azerbaijan SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's life and labor and their achievements in socioeconomic and cultural building. A cordial reception reflecting the feelings of friendship between the Soviet people and the Angolan people was everywhere extended to them.

During the visit talks were held between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and member of the PRA People's Assembly Standing Commission. They were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The following took part in the talks:

On the Soviet side -- S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.E. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; V.P. Loginov, USSR ambassador to the PRA; and V.A. Likhachev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section;

On the Angolan side -- Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and PRA defense minister; Alfonso Van Dunem, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for international relations; Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and PRA minister of planning and minister of foreign trade; and also Antonio (Meiedes) de Castro, PRA deputy minister of state security; Jose Carlos Victor de Carvalho, manager of the PRA National Bank; Antonio J. da Silva S. Lente, chief of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee International Relations Section; and Luis Doukui Paulo de Castro, PRA ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks the delegations exchanged information on the activities of the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party and on the course of their countries' socioeconomic development and discussed questions of further strengthening the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the PRA. An exchange of opinions was also held on topical international problems, including the situation in Africa.

The Soviet side provided information on the great creative work of the Communist Party and the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress -- a program for the continued building of communism in the USSR.

The Soviet delegation briefed the PRA leaders on the USSR's activity to implement the program, put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, of specific measures to normalize international relations, prevent the threat of war [voyennaya ugroza] and solve the most vital world problems.

The Angolan side made a high assessment of the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the economic, social and cultural spheres and of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and reaffirmed its support for the package of new USSR peace initiatives.

The Angolan delegation gave a briefing on the efforts of the MPLA-Labor Party and the PRA Government in national reconstruction and in building the foundations of a socialist society, and also on the measures to rebuff the constant gangsterist actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The Soviet delegation made a high assessment of the selfless efforts of the MPLA-Labor Party in developing the Angolan revolution, strengthening national independence and ensuring the conditions for deepening the progressive transformations. It welcomed the PRA's contribution to the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the consolidation of peace and international security and for the people's freedom, independence and social progress.

The Angolan delegation stressed the great importance of the internationalist assistance and support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the defense of the PRA's revolutionary gains and the speediest restoration of the national economy.

Both sides welcomed the strengthening of the cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, regarding it as a most important factor in the development of relations between the two countries.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction the successful and dynamic development of bilateral relations in a wide range of spheres. They reaffirmed their wish to strengthen bonds of friendship and to promote the progress of the multifaceted ties between the USSR and the PRA on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PRA, whose fifth anniversary was celebrated recently. The past 5 years have confirmed that the treaty is in line with the two peoples' vital interests and serves the cause of peace and progress in Africa.

The two sides stated their mutual desire to raise the level of Soviet-Angolan economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade, and also to take measures to further improve them on a long-term planned basis. The sides signed a program of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRA in 1981-1985 and for the long term through 1990.

On the Soviet side the document was signed by N.A. Tikhonov.

On the Angolan side it was signed by L. Lara.

The participants in the talks stressed with satisfaction the favorable development of Soviet-Angolan ties in the spheres of culture, education, information, public health and sports and advocated the continuation and deepening of such ties. They intend to promote the expansion of exchanges between various public organizations in the two countries with a view to bringing about a more profound mutual acquaintance with the life, labor and achievements of the Soviet and Angolan peoples.

The broad exchange of opinions that was held confirmed the coincidence of the two countries' viewpoints on the main international issues.

The participants in the talks voiced serious concern at the complication of the world situation caused by the attempts of the most aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States to find a way out of capitalism's political and economic difficulties by stepping up the arms race and militarization, fueling international tension and continuing the exploitation of liberated countries, by attempts to slow down and reverse the objective processes of political and socioeconomic development in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to indulge in direct interference in the affairs of socialist community countries.

In this connection the sides declared that the attempts at political blackmail and economic pressure being made by certain countries, primarily the United States, with regard to Poland constitute interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic -- and represent a gross violation of the norms of international law and the UN Charter.

The USSR and PRA delegations pointed out that the measures being implemented by the Polish leadership to surmount the crisis, defend legality and restore public order are exclusively an internal matter for the Poles themselves.

The sides expressed anxiety in connection with the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East caused by the United States' militarist aspirations and Israel's increasing aggressiveness. Israel is increasingly turning into a tool for realizing the United States' imperialist plans aimed at establishing its military and economic supremacy over the Near East region, perpetuating the occupation of Arab territories and trampling the national rights of the Palestinian people.

In this connection the USSR and the PRA resolutely condemned Israel's attempt to annex the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria, and confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine headed by the PLO, to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East. They express the conviction that the only real way to that goal is to resume collective efforts within the framework of a specially convened international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested sides.

The USSR and the PRA once again declare their full solidarity with DRA, which is upholding the gains of the April Revolution and defending its sovereignty and independence. The sides demand an end to armed and all other forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of that state. They advocate a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the DRA Government's well-known statements, which fully retain their topicality.

The Soviet Union and the PRA condemned aggression against the peoples of Indochina and the violation of their sovereignty and independence, and they fully support the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation. They confirmed their consistent position, which is that questions concerning Kampuchea can be resolved only by the Kampuchean people themselves and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is their sole and legitimate representative.

The participants in the meeting spoke out in support of the struggle of Latin American peoples and governments to strengthen their countries' political and economic independence, against interference in their internal affairs and for the right to determine their destiny themselves and to play an active role in the international arena.

The sides resolutely condemned the American administration's adventurist course with regard to socialist Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua and the direct U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs and declared their solidarity with Latin America's patriotic and democratic forces.

The USSR and PRA delegations confirmed their devotion to the cause of the struggle to strengthen peace and the peoples' security, preserve and further develop the process of easing international tension and supplement it with military detente and extend it to all parts of the world. They are convinced that it is necessary to halt the arms race, which has acquired a dangerous character. This is the aim of the peace initiatives advanced by the USSR at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the subsequent period, including the proposals formulated by L.I. Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG.

The sides expressed the conviction that the talks taking place in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe are of great significance for strengthening international security. They emphasized the urgent need to continue talks on strategic arms limitation between the USSR and the United States while preserving everything positive that has so far been achieved in this sphere.

The Soviet Union and Angola expressed satisfaction with the 36th UN General Assembly Session's adoption -- on the USSR's initiative -- of the declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe, in which the first use of nuclear weapons is declared a very grave crime against mankind, and the resolution on the conclusion of a treaty banning the emplacement of weapons of any kind in space and a convention banning nuclear neutron weapons. They come out in favor of the speediest conclusion of an agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, and they advocate talks on preparing a comprehensive treaty banning the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.

The Soviet Union and Angola advocated reaching an agreement on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The, advocate concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states and reaching an agreement on the nonemplacement of nuclear weapons on the territory of states which do not have them at present. The sides confirmed their support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. They declared their determination to seek Africa's transformation into a nuclear-free zone and came out in favor of the speediest convocation of an international conference to draft a broad international agreement for the purpose of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The USSR and the PRA will make their contribution to preparing for the Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament scheduled for 1982 and will promote its successful work.

The two countries confirmed their devotion to the aims and principles of the United Nations and emphasized their readiness to promote their consistent implementation. The sides once again declared their intention to act in the direction of further enhancing the United Nations' effectiveness in maintaining world peace, strengthening the peoples' security and promoting international cooperation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

When examining the situation in Africa, the sides noted substantial positive changes of late. The struggle for the decolonization of the continent, which enjoys the support of progressive forces all over the wold, has entered its final stage. Appreciable political and socio-economic changes are taking place in the liberated countries, and the process of strengthening independent African states is continuing.

The sides particularly emphasized the fact that the forward development of those African states which aim to fundamentally restructure society on socialist principles guarantees further strengthening of independent Africa's positions in the struggle for international security against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism.

At the same time the USSR and PRA voiced grave concern in connection with the fact that the progressive changes on the continent are encountering stubborn resistance on the part of imperialist forces launching an offensive against the national liberation movement and above all against young states which have chosen the socialist orientation.

The USSR and PRA oppose the desire of the United States and other imperialist powers to incorporate Africa in the sphere of their so-called "vital interests."

The sides stressed the particularly dangerous nature of the growing aggressiveness of South Africa which is not only a preserve of racist practices but a strike force of international imperialism and an instrument for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign African states and undermining the African liberation movement.

In this connection the talks participants most resolutely condemned the South African racists' aggression against Angola and demanded immediate withdrawal of South African forces from PRA territory. They stressed that the expansion of South Africa's interventionist actions is an integral part of the activation of the most adventurist forces in the world. Washington's current support for Pretoria's actions, including the use of the right of veto in the UN Security Council, is part of the global aggressive U.S. strategy directed against the national liberation movement and the forces of democracy and socialism.

The Soviet Union restated its solidarity with the Angolan people's just struggle and confirmed its obligations under the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRA. The USSR will give Angola and other "frontline states" and the national liberation movement in southern Africa all-round support.

The sides approve the resolution of the 8th Emergency Special UN General Assembly Session on Namibia which demands comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime. They believe that the implementation of effective measures to isolate the racist Pretoria regime and liquidate racist and colonialist practices in South Africa are a long overdue step which the international community is called upon to take in order to discharge its duty to the struggling peoples in the south of the continent.

The sides oppose attempts by the United States and other Western powers to prevent a just solution to the Namibian problem, for the benefit of the racist South African regime, and to secure the revision of UN Security Council Resolution 435 which would be tantamount to thwarting UN efforts to achieve a just settlement in Namibia.

The USSR and PRA demand an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia. They confirmed their full support for the South West African People's Organization as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people and advocated the full implementation of the UN resolutions concerning Namibian independence.

The sides want a free and independent Africa of peace and stability -- essential conditions for creative activity for the good of its peoples, for their close cooperation and mutual assistance, for lasting African unity on the basis of the noble and just ideals laid down in the UN and the OAU Charters. They are convinced that Africa's supreme interests demand speediest liquidation of seats of tension on the continent and peaceful settlement of all interstate disputes. In this connection the talks participants rated highly the OAU's activity to liquidate remnants of colonialism and racism and strengthen African countries' independence and their cohesion and cooperation.

The Soviet and Angolan sides stressed the need for further actions in that direction by the socialist community countries, nonaligned states and national liberation movements and stated their desire to develop and strengthen solidarity between them in the struggle for peace and international security and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

Regarding the problem of establishing just and equitable international economic relations as important and urgent, the Soviet Union states its support for the developing countries' struggle to secure sovereignty over their own natural resources, liquidate all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and eliminate all artificial barriers and discrimination in world trade. The sides deem it impermissible to use economic aid, including aid through international channels, as a means of political blackmail and pressure and an instrument for undermining a state's independence and sovereignty.

The two sides noted that the talks and the Soviet-Angolan documents that were signed were an important new contribution to further development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The Angolan delegation expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for the warm and cordial reception during its stay in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the PRA, Angolan delegation head L. Lara invited N.A. Tikhonov to pay an official friendly visit to the PRA at the head of a Soviet party and government delegation. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Tour of USSR

PM261431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] TASS -- Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and member of the Standing Commission (Presidium) of the People's Assembly, left Moscow for Baku 21 January at the head of a party-government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola.

At the airport L. Lara and the delegation members were seen off by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; B.Ye. Panyukov, deputy minister of civil aviation; V.A. Likhachev and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials.

The send-off party included diplomatic staff of the Angolan Embassy in the USSR.

The state flags of the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union were flown at the airport in the delegation's honor.

Leaving with the delegation on a tour of the country were USSR Minister V.M. Kamentsev; V.P. Loginov, USSR ambassador to Angola; and L.D.P. de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR.

The guests from Angola arrived in Baku the same day. They were met at the airport by G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and other officials.

L. Lara and the delegation members laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and a wreath at the memorial complex for the 26 Baku commissars.

U.S. INCREASING SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LD271226 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan, TASS -- The Reagan administration is scaling up its support for the South African racist regime. Lawrence Brady, deputy secretary of commerce, told the AP agency that the Department of Commerce was engaged in "revising" the existing sanctions concerning trade with South Africa.

As is known, in accordance with the UN General Assembly decisions, the United States had to announce in 1963 an embargo on arms and military equipment deliveries to Pretoria. Besides, hard-pressed by international public and especially independent African states, Washington in 1978 had to introduce a ban also on the delivery of the so-called "special outfits" for the racist regime's army and police. As it turned out later, those were only formal measures. The U.S. not only continues trading with the racists but expanded its business contacts with them considerably. Suffice it to say that the U.S. now is South Africa's leading trade partner.

It is seen from Lawrence Brady's statement that the Reagan administration decided to lift even the purely formal ban on supporting the racist regime. Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs who recently made a trip to Pretoria. was more blunt on that score. He openly urged the lifting of all restrictions on trade with South Africa. The ASSOCIATED PRESS says that this call finds support in the Reagan administration which is disposed more friendly to the South African Government than all the previous administrations.

GHANA REVOLUTION PROCEEDS DESPITE WEST'S SLANDER

PM261317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Normalization of Situation"]

[Text] Lome, 21 Jan -- Ghanaian newspapers are dealing a sharp rebuff to the slander campaign which has been mounted in the West to discredit and undermine Ghana's new regime. The United States and its allies, Accra's PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS writes, are plainly reluctant to reconcile themselves to the revolutionary program of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC].

The policy proclaimed by the PNDC of good and equitable relations with all states, including Western states, the newspaper writes, does not stop the United States and the West from pinning all sorts of labels on the new Ghana and resorting to malicious insinuations. We must not lose sight of the fact, the PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS points out, that under the old regime hundreds of CIA employees flooded our country. There is no doubt that the agents of capitalism and imperialism will do their utmost to step up subversive activities against Ghana.

It is the aim of the Ghanaian revolution to end minority rule and to hand over control of the country to its real masters, the workers and peasants, reads a PNDC statement published in Accra.

A very important role in the democratization of life in the country and in the struggle against the new regime's enemies belongs to the Revolution Defense Committees, which the people themselves are setting up, the PNDC pointed out. These organs, which are being formed in cities and villages, enterprises and establishments, must defend the interests and rights of ordinary people, wage an implacable struggle against corruption and sabotage and strengthen discipline.

A PNDC decision shortening the curfew in the country by 2 hours has been published in Accra. This measure, as well as the previously announced opening of Ghana's borders, attests to the further normalization of the situation in the republic.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES CPSU VISITORS

PM261453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Maputo, 20 Jan -- S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has received a delegation of CPSU party workers consisting of V.I. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section (head of the delegation), and Ye. M. Samoteykin, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

During their visit to Mozambique the delegation members exchanged experience with the Mozambique side in the sphere of ideological work and familiarized themselves with Frelimo's activity in leading the mass media.

The delegation of CPSU party workers was also received by Jorge Rebelo, Frelimo Central Committee secretary for ideological questions. The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES GUINEA

For A Conakry report on the 1-week visit to Guinea, ending 26 January, of the CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, see page T 2 of the 27 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON SUSLOV DEATH, CAUSE, AFTERMATH

Obituary, Cause of Death

LD261842 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- All of Mikhail Suslov's life, all his energy and knowledge, all his talent were devoted to the party and the people, it is said in an obituary in connection with the death of Mikhail Suslov, 79, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, twice hero of socialist labour. "A prominent leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the International Communist movement is no more with us", it is said in the obituary signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet party and state leaders, people prominent in science and culture.

Mikhail Suslov was born on November 21, 1902 into the family of a poor peasant. In 1921 Suslov was admitted into the ranks of the Communist Party. He was sent to Moscow to study and in 1928 graduated from the Moscow Institute of the National Economy. In 1931 Suslov was sent by the party to work in the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the people's commissariat of the workers' and peasants' inspection and since then worked constantly in responsible sectors of party and state activity. In 1937-1939 Suslov was head of a department, secretary of the Rostov Regional Party Committee. In 1939-1944 he was first secretary of the Stavropol territorial CPSU committee.

In the years of the Great Patriotic War Suslov devoted the whole of himself to the cause of victory over the enemy. Being the head of the Stavropol territorial headquarters of partisan detachments, member of the military council of the northern group of troops of the Transcaucasian front, he took an active part in the struggle against the fascist occupationists.

In 1944-1946 Suslov was the chairman of the Bureau of the Party Central Committee for the Lithuanian SSR which rendered assistance to the republic's party organisation in liquidating the aftermaths of the war and strengthening the Soviet system in Lithuania.

Starting with 1946 Suslov worked in the CPSU Central Committee. At the 18th party congress he was elected to the Central Auditing Commission. At the 18th all-union party conference (1941) and all subsequent party congresses he was elected a member of the Central Committee. Starting with 1947 Suslov worked continuously as secretary of the party's Central Committee. In 1949-1950 he was concurrently editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA.

In 1952-1953 and 1955-1966 Suslov was a member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and starting with 1966 a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and starting with 1954 he was chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union.

"In all posts entrusted to him by the Communist Party and the people", the obituary says, "Mikhail Suslov proved to be an outstanding organizer, an unbending fighter for the great cause of Lenin, for the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction. Being a major theoretician of the party, he did much for the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and firmly upheld its purity".

"He made a big contribution to the cause of expanding and strengthening our party's international ties with all the detachments of the world revolutionary and national-liberation movement." An important place in his work was held by questions of consolidating fraternal solidarity with countries of the socialist community and of our country's struggle for the cause of peace.

Mikhail Suslov was distinguished by Bolshevik principledness, exactingness to himself and others, exceptional industriousness, the ability to creatively approach acute and complex questions of our time.

A man of a warm heart, of crystal moral purity and exceptional modesty, he won the deep respect of the party and the people."

For his big services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state Suslov was twice bestowed the title of hero of socialist labour and was decorated with five orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution and the Patriotic War 1st class, and many medals of the USSR. He was also awarded decorations by a number of fraternal socialist states.

"Respectful memory of Mikhail Suslov, a true son of the party, a Bolshevik-Leninist, who devoted his entire life to the great cause of communist construction, will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet people", the obituary says.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have formed a government commission to organise the funeral and decreed to inter Suslov in Moscow's Red Square.

A medical report on Suslov's illness and the cause of his death says that for a lengthy period of time he had suffered from generalized aterosclerosis with the predominant affliction of vessels of the heart and the brain which developed against the background of diabetes mellitus. He suffered a myocardial infarction in 1976. On January 21, 1982 there developed an acute disruption of blood circulation in the vessels of the truncus cerebri entailing a profound loss of consciousness, disruptions of breathing and some other vitally important functions of the organism. Despite therapy, Suslov's condition worsened: Phenomena of cardio-vascular insufficiency increased and the functions of the liver and kidneys were disrupted.

The heart stopped on January 25 at 16 hours 05 minutes.

The diagnosis was fully confirmed by a postmortem examination.

Funeral Announcement

LD280728 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS — The funeral of Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will take place on Red Square in Moscow at 12:10 P.M. [0930 GMT] on January 29. The announcement has been made by the governmental commission to organize the funeral of Mikhail Suslov, who died on January 25.

Expressions of Sympathy

LD271700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet people are expressing their profound sympathy in connection with the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Moscow Gorkom and the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies expresses its profound sympathy in connection with the death of Comrade Suslov.

The working people of Moscow grieve deeply over this grave loss.

The entire life and activity of Mikhail Andreyevich was a bright example of selfless service of the homeland and the great cause of communist building. Muscovites will forever bear in their hearts a bright memory of the true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

Profound sympathy in connection with the death of Comrade Suslov has been expressed by the AUCCTU. It has called the life of Mikhail Andreyevich a bright example of selfless service to the Leninist party, the people of the socialist homeland.

In all offices of party and state work he gave all his strength, knowledge and great organizational talent to the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. Comrade Suslov made a vast contribution to working out the most important sociopolitical and ideological and theoretical questions of the development of Soviet society, the topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, the modern International Communist workers and national liberation movements.

Profound grief in connection with the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov has been expressed on behalf of all Soviet scientists by the USSR Academy of Sciences. The recognition of the services of Mikhail Andreyevich to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory was manifested in the awarding to him of a gold Karl Marx medal -- the highest award of the USSR Academy of Sciences for outstanding achievements in the area of social sciences. The name of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov enjoys great respect and prestige among the workers of science in the homeland.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, the Komsomol members and the young people of the country are grieving deeply in connection with the (?irreparable) loss. Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov gave all his life, strength, knowledge and talent to the cause of communist building and peace, to increasing the economic and defensive might of the homeland, to increasing the well-being of Soviet people, to consolidating the International Communist and national liberation movements and to strengthening the fraternal solidarity of the countries of the socialist community. From his early years Mikhail Andreyevich was actively involved in the struggle for the happiness of the working people. In all the offices which were entrusted to him by the Communist Party Comrade Suslov showed heartfelt and exacting attention and paternal concern for the education of youth and for the formation in Komsomol members and Soviet young people of a selfless devotion to the ideals of Great October.

The life of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, an unbending fighter for the cause of Lenin will always be for young men and women an example of Bolshevik principledness, labor-lovingness and modesty, moral purity and unshakable faithfulness to the Communist Party. A bright memory of the true son of the party, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, will forever be preserved in our hearts.

A government commission for the organization of the funeral of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reports that access to the columned hall of the house of the unions is open for paying respects to the deceased on 28 January from 1000 to 1800 and on 29 January 0900 to 1100. According to the state car inspectorate, traffic along Pushkinskaya Ulitsa will be prohibited on 28 January from 0900 to 1900. Traffic in the central part of the city within the sounds of Ulitsa Gertsena, Sadovoye Koltso, Ulitsa Petrovki and Prospekt Marksa will be restricted.

On 29 January from 0900 to 1400, apart from the abovementioned restrictions, traffic will be completely prohibited along Prospekt Marksa, Ulitsa Gorkogo and other streets merging on the central squares, along the Vasilyevskiy Spusk and the embankments adjacent to the Kremlin.

The state car inspectorate recommends that on 28 and 29 January traffic through the city should be halted completely and that trips through Moscow by state passenger and special transport and by trucks in the central parts of the capital and on the Sadovoye Koltso should be sharply reduced.

Stopping and parking automobiles over the entire length of Pushkinskaya Ulitsa, on Prospekt Marksa, near the Moskva and Natsional hotels and near the building of the USSR Gosplan is banned.

Lying-In-State, Honor Guard

LD281224 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS -- The Communist Party and the Soviet people suffered a grave loss when the heart stopped of Mikhail Suslov, a prominent leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the International Communist movement, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The coffin with the body of the deceased stands on a high peestal amidst flowers in the columned hall of the House of the Unions, and Mikhail Suslov's portrait edged in black is mounted on the front of the building.

There are laid on scarlet pillows in front of the pedestal the decorations with which Mikhail Suslov's great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state were rewarded, including two "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medals of hero of socialist labour, five Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution and Patriotic War, first class, many Soviet medals and also decorations of a number of fraternal socialist countries.

Scarlet banners are draped over the head of the coffin. A wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR has been placed at the pedestal.

At 11 A.M. the guard of honour was taken over by Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Arvid Pelshe, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitry Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Dolgikh and Mikhail Zimyanin.

Then the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state came up to the relations of Mikhail Suslov and expressed deep condolences to them.

The human flow through the columned hall is endless.

Together with the Soviet people, representatives of Communist and working-class parties are paying their deep respects to Mikhail Suslov. He made a big contribution to extending and strengthening the international links of our party with all the detachments of the world revolutionary and national-liberation movement. Problems of strengthening fraternal solidarity with the countries of the socialist community and of our country's efforts for peace played a major role in his activities.

The heads of the diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited in the USSR have arrived to pay the last tribute to the deceased.

The guard of honour has been replaced every three minutes. There were in it vice presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, heads of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, government and public organizations.

GRISHIN PRESENTS AWARD TO SERPUKHOV CITY

PM251319 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on 5 January presentation of Order of the Patriotic War first class to Serpukhov City: "For Martial and Labor Exploits"]

[Excerpts] The streets and squares of Serpukhov were in festive array yesterday. For the contribution of its working people to the defeat of the German fascist hordes outside Moscow and also for its achievements in economic and cultural building Serpuhov has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War first class.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of labor collectives from the city and rayon devoted to the presentation of this high award was held here.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Kutyshenko, first secretary of the Serepukhov Gorkom.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered by V.V. Grishin, who was greeted warmly by those present:

Our country has reached a new stage in the struggle to build communism. The program for this stage was elaborated by the historic 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee (November) 1981 plenum, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered a long and interesting speech, was a direct continuation of the 26th congress' work. The party's plans were given concrete expression in the decisions of the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, which adopted laws relating to the social and economic development of the USSR for 1981-85 and to the plan and budget for 1982.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev singled out a number of problems of paramount economic and political importance for the party and the country. They concern above all major problems like ensuring food supplies for the population, increasing the efficiency of the national economy, intensifying the economy, developing the fuel and energy complex, improving capital construction, improving management, solving the manpower problem and the social program for the 5-year plan.

The fundamental provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the task he set of working better, formulating and implementing plans better and working more efficiently constitute a detailed program of action for the entire party and every party organization for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

In order to fulfill these tasks we need peace, just as the whole of mankind needs peace. We say this in particular because over the past few years imperialist reaction headed by aggressive U.S. circles has once again embarked upon the path of "cold war" and is trying to undermine the present strategic balance and to attain military supremacy over the USSR. The unprecedented scale of the arms race unleashed by imperialism and the development of increasingly sophisticated and lethal weapons are increasing the threat of nuclear war.

Experiencing serious upheavals and coming up against major failures in their domestic and foreign policies, imperialist circles, and above all the U.S. imperialists, are sorting with increasing frequency to the organization of political and military subversive activities against liberated and socialist countries. The events in Poland illustrate the danger of these subversive activities by imperialism. It is no longer a secret to anybody that the counter-revolutionary coup that was being prepared there was being organized and supported from across the ocean.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries counter the military hysteria and feverish arms race unleashed by the imperialists, and the policy of gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries with a persistent struggle to eliminate the threat of war and promote the principles of good-neighborliness and noninterference.

The struggle for peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmament is the center of attention for the party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev plays a tremendous role in this struggle. His active foreign policy activity and his many international initiatives are an important contribution to preserving and strengthening peace.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's talks and discussions during his visit to the FRG constituted a major Soviet political action in the practical implementation of the peace program for the 80's.

The working people of our country and with them all Muscovites and working people in the Moscow region fully approve and wholeheartedly support the party's domestic and foreign policy, its peace-loving foreign policy course and the multifaceted activity of the Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose 75th birthday was widely celebrated by all Soviet people and working people and defenders of peace and social progress in all countries, is an outstanding figure of our party, a loyal follower and continuer of the cause of Lenin and the October Revolution and a man who has earned the love and respect of the party and the people, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind.

Speaking at the Kremlin reception on the occasion of his 75th birthday, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that, whereever he has had to work, it has in the final analysis always been a matter of solving three main tasks, namely, boosting the economy, carrying out ideological education work and strengthening defense and struggling for peace. These indissoluble concepts can be united into one -- struggling for the people's happiness. It is to this very task that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has devoted his whole life.

Under the Communist Party's leadership, L.I. Brezhnev said, the Soviet people have created a powerful and well-equipped socialist national economic organism. An enormous army of specialists in all sectors of the economy, administration and social life has been trained. Now we have to ensure that this mechanism and all the people involved in it work efficiently and without disruption.

Using advanced technology and scientific labor organization, labor productivity throughout the economy must be raised substantially. It must be raised to the point where it is not lower but higher than in the most developed capitalist countries. The socialist system provides us with every opportunity to do this. We must learn to use these opportunities properly and to improve economic management considerably, taking into account the experience and creative initiative of our people as well as the best aspects of the experience of fraternal socialist countries and developed capitalist states too.

It is essential to elaborate and jointly implement a hitch-free system of incentives -- moral and material -- that will encourage people to work with maximum efficiency and constantly improve the quality of output. The civic awareness of all Soviet people, their attitude toward work and socialist property and their discipline and level of culture in their work, social life and everyday life must be raised to a new level.

All this must be done in order to insure ourselves against the difficulties we have hitherto been encountering in the development of the country. It is absolutely essential to do all this, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, in order to successfully resolve the main task of our party and the Soviet people, namely, that of building a communist society.

Every Soviet person is participating in the great, constructive work of our times. Each one is called upon to contribute to this work. And all know that their contribution, as part of the general pool of labour, will be noticed and evaluated on merit.

It gives me great satisfaction to carry out the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and present Serpukhov City, Moskovskaya Oblast, with this high government award, the Order of the Patriotic War first class.

V.V. Grishin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the Order of the Patriotic War first class on Serpukhov city, Moskovskaya Oblast, and, to tumultuous applause from all those present, attached the award to the city's banner.

Allow me, comrades, to congratulate you and all the inhabitants of Serpukhov on this high award and to express confidence that the communists and working people of Serpukhov will continue among the foremost ranks of the builders of communism and achieve new, still greater successes in your work for the good of our great motherland.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD AKTIV ON PRODUCTION

PM251601 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[LENTASS-attributed account of report delivered by G.V. Romaov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom, at 14 January Smolnyy Institute meeting of the aktiv of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, together with representatives of working people's collectives of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, under general heading "Shock Labor for the 5-Year Plan!" -- words in all capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] Comrades!

FIRST OF ALL, PERMIT ME TO CONVEY TO YOU GREETINGS FROM LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM. KNOWING THAT A MEETING OF THE AKTIV OF PARTY, SOVIET, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS, TOGETHER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKING PEOPLE'S COLLECTIVES OF LENINGRAD AND THE OBLAST, IS TAKING PLACE TODAY HERE IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE SMOLNYY, LEONIDI LICH SENDS TO YOU, DEAR COMRADES -- AND THROUGH YOU TO ALL LENINGRADERS -- WISHES FOR NEW SUCCESSES IN FULFILLING THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS AND THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS DECISIONS.

The second week of 1982 is ticking away -- the second week of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- a year of forthcoming congresses of our trade unions and the Komsomol, a year of elections to local soviets, the year of the 60th anniversay of the USSR's formation. "Each of these events," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, "has its specific features, its own political content. At the same time they must all give powerful new impetus to the further strengthening of the unity of the party and people, the even closer rallying of all the country's nations and ethnic groups and the upsurge of the masses' political and creative activity."

According to established tradition, at the start of each new year we make an exacting assessment of work in the past year and consider how we will act -- how we must act -- in the coming period.

The results of the fruitful activity of the Communist Party and all the Soviet people in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and the scale of the new achievements are reflected in full in the decisions of the November (1981) plenum of the party's Central Committee and the materials of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. As you know, last year was not easy. So Soviet people have all the more reason to be proud of what they have achieved. IN ALL SECTORS OF CREATION QUITE GOOD FOUNDATIONS HAVE BEEN LAID FOR FURTHER MOVEMENT FORWARD.

The tasks put forward by the party for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan were persistently resolved by the Leningrad party organization and the working people of the city and the oblast. OUR INDUSTRY COPED SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE PLAN LAID DOWN. The volume of production increased 3.3 percent, which is slightly higher than the 5-year plan targets set for 1981.

The consistent implementation of the course of concentration and specialization, the retooling and modernization of production and its further intensification on the basis of wide introduction of measures based on scientific and technical progress has enabled us FOR THE FIRST TIME TO ENSURE THAT THE RATE OF GROWTH IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IS OUTSTRIPPING THE RATE OF GROWTH OF PRODUCTION VOLUMES in industry.

Thus, the 26th party congress's instructions in this sphere were fulfilled in the first year of the 5-year plan.

Our leading sectors -- machine building, the electric power industry, shipbuilding, and instrument making -- continued to develop more rapidly. The on-schedule delivery of modern machines, units and machinery for the country's most important new construction sites was ensured. Pumps were dispatched ahead of schedule for the main gas pipelines of western Siberia, as were generators for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and the Ekibastuz GREZs, a 1 million kilowatt reactor for the Kalinin AES, and equipment for the metallurgical and chemical industry and the oilmen of Siberia.

In the course of the implementation of all-union, sector and territorial targeted programs for scientific and technical progress, scientists, engineers, technicians and workers have created MORE THAN 500 NEW TYPES OF MODERN, HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE MACHINERY for various sectors of the national economy. They include: A number of prototype [golovnyye] custom-built ships, a more powerful Kirovets tractor, the K710, 800 megawatt turbogenerators of improved design and completely water-cooled; a diesel with twice the engine life for the new generation of high-speed hydrofoils, a gantry crane capable of lifting 20 tons, and an underground railroad excavator with improved operational characteristics.

More than 1,000 articles were awarded the State Seal of Quality. The production of output in the TOP QUALITY CATEGORY increased 6 percent.

Over this period at Leningrad's enterprises 150 production facilities, shops and sectors were comprehensively mechanized and automated and more than 200 mechanized, flow and automated production lines were introduced. The production of new models of digital program systems for machine tools and manipulator robots increased 80 percent.

There was an expansion in the use of grouped, waste-free and energy-saving technologies, powder metallurgy, laser processing of metals and other progressive methods. On this basis 63 million hours of working time was saved, which made it possible to do without the additional involvement in the national economy of approximately 35,000 workers.

The introduction of progressive technologies and modern power equipment and technological equipment, the reduction in the materials-intensiveness of articles and also the development of COMPETITION FOR THE MORE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF MATERIAL, RAW MATERIAL, FUEL AND ENERGY RESOURCES made it possible to save more than 50,000 tons of metal, 600 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 1.4 million gigacalories of thermal energy.

Speaking of the work of the AGRICULTURAL SECTOR of our economy, one should note first of all the success of the oblast's arable farmers, who sold the state nearly 600,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables. The fodder base was strengthened.

THE LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORKERS IN ARABLE FARMING WERE ASSESSED HIGHLY IN THE MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV.

The oblast's stockmen sold the state 187,000 tons of meat and 1,222 million eggs, which also exceeds the targets laid down. The numbers of cattle, pigs and poultry increased.

CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS overfulfilled the plan for contractual work. The degree of concentration of material, technical and manpower resources in capital construction was increased, which made it possible to commission a significant number of new projects, including 12 projects of priority state importance.

The fourth power unit at the V.I. Lenin Leningrad AES, the third phase for the production of ammonium phosphate at the Fosforit association and the installation for the catalytic reforming of raw material at the Kirishinefteorgsintez association were brought up to planned capacity ahead of schedule. New capacities came into operation at the Izhorskiy Zavod, Kirovskiy Zavod, Elektrosila and Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod associations, as well as major production facilities at knitwear factories and the M.V. Lomonosov procelain plant.

Many projects which rank among the most important AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION SITES IN THE RSFSR NON-CHERNOZEM were constructed. They included the Sinyavino poultry complex -- one of the country's biggest, for 1.5 million laying hens with an annual output of 360 million eggs -- and premises for keeping nearly 12,000 cattle. The Sputnik hog-fattening combine, the Volna cattle-fattening complex, the Volosovo mixed feed plant and a number of other projects began to be assimilated.

Modern vegetable and potato storage facilities with a capacity of more than 50,000 tons and mineral fertilizer storage facilities for 16,000 tons were also constructed. More than 22,000 hectares of drained and irrigated land came into use.

Further development continued of the Leningrad experiment -- approved by the party's Central Committee -- of labor collaboration among all participants in the TRANSPORT PROCESS. The Baltic Sea steamship line implemented its annual plan for processing export and import freight ahead of schedule in November. Hundreds of thousands of tons of national economic freight were transferred from railroad transport to road and river transport.

Overall, the targets in the SOCIAL SECTION of the comprehensive plan were fulfilled. More than 200,000 Leningraders received better housing.

Some 19 general educational schools with places for 15,700 students were commissioned, along with 33 preschool establishments for more than 7,800 children and new hospitals and health centers. Some 100,000 subscriber numbers were added to the city's telephone network.

The second phase of the Severnaya water works was commissioned last year to ensure a steady water supply for Nevskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Vyborgskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons. New capacities are being commissioned at the garbage processing plant.

Retail trade increased by nearly 5 percent and sale of consumer services increased by 5.7 percent. Leningrad enterprises produced consumer goods worth almost R6 billion.

SCIENCE AND CULTURE were further developed. Some 18 Leningrad scientists were recently elected to the USSR Academy of Sciences. Last year VUZes produced more than 52,000 graduates for various sectors of the national economy and culture.

IN SHORT, COMRADES, 1981 WAS YET ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP IN THE SOLUTION OF TASKS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. All that has been made, constructed and assimilated is the result of the hard work and creative quest of Leningrad workers, scientists and technical engineering personnel. It is the result of widespread competition in accordance with the motto: "From high quality work by every person to highly efficient labor by the collective." It is the result of purposeful organizational and political work by party organizations and the great efforts of Soviet and economic organs, trade unions and the Komsomol.

While paying tribute to the successes that have been achieved, I must say that NOT EVERYTHING IS BEING DONE AS ONE WOULD LIKE. In general, last year showed that the Leningrad scientific and production potential is not yet being fully exploited.

First of all, it has to be said that the barrier placed against plan adjustments -- and that was an absolutely correct step to take -- led to an increase in the number of enterprises which failed to fulfill targets.

Dozens of enterprises failed to cope with the plan on industrial output volume and production of cultural, consumer and household goods. Vasileostrovskiy, Kalininskiy, Kolpinskiy, Leninskiy, Vyborgskiy (rayon under oblast jurisdiction), Kirishskiy, Voldsovskiy, Priozerskiy and Tosnenskiy Rayons failed to fulfill the annual sales plans. As a result, whereas above-plan sales of industrial output exceeded R100 million last November, by the beginning of the current year this surplus had fallen to R10 million because of laggard enterprises.

I have already said that at the stage of formulating targets many economic leaders are very diffident about making valid objections to their ministries and planning organs, preferring to "make it known" to party organs that plans are unrealistic. This is a bad practice. Moreover, many disruptions are directly due to shortcomings in planning and in the organization of management and production at the actual enterprises.

Party obkom sections, the Leningrad Gorkom and CPSU gorkoms and raykoms should take a thorough look in the next few days at the REASONS FOR NONFULFILLMENT OF TARGETS AT EACH ENTERPRISE.

As is known, FULLER EXPLOITATION OF EXISTING AND ACCELERATED ASSIMILATION OF NEWLY COMMISSIONED CAPACITIES is a very important reserve for increasing output. Unfortunately, this reserve is being explored too slowly. Despite the commissioning of fairly large production units at the Ministry of Power Machine Building Enterprises, output remained at practically the same level. A similar situation exists at a number of plants in the electrical engineering and light and food industries.

Many economic leaders have relaxed attention to questions of the better utilization of FIXED PRODUCTION CAPITAL. The SHIFT INDEX has fallen at enterprises in Vasileostrovskiy, Kolpinskiy and Krasnoselskiy Rayons.

New equipment continues to pile up in storerooms at some enterprises. Obviously, the right thing to do would be to instruct the oblast and city party control committees to organize a careful check on the state of affairs in this very important area of the struggle to increase the efficiency of Leningrad's economy.

We must adopt a much more demanding approach to the entire complex of questions relating to the ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

Last year considerable funds were set aside for this purpose. But in many cases they are still being spent irrationally, sometimes going on trivial measures which will neither provide a substantial increase in labor productivity nor release industrial production personnel. It is no accident, for example, that at many enterprises a large number of workers are engaged in manual labor.

Gorkoms and raykoms and party committees at local level must considerably ENHANCE THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF TECHNICAL SERVICES, chief engineers and chief specialists at enterprises for the content and effectiveness of plans for scientific and technical progress. Every plan of this kind — and this is essential -- must be A MIRROR REFLECTING THE SPECIFIC TARGETS OF ALL COLLECTIVES IN ENSURING HIGHLY EFFICIENT WORK.

At the party obkom plenum on the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum we discussed in detail questions of IMPROVING OUTPUT QUALITY. A lot is being done in this sphere. At the Elektrosila, Nevskiy Zavod, V.I. Lenin, Burevestnik and Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod associations and at Poligrafmash, practically all the main output is in the top quality category.

However, in many collectives and at party gorkoms and raykoms these questions do not carry the proper economic and political weight. Often the quality control systems elaborated at associations and organizations basically only take into account the quality of labor: of the workers, designer and technologist.

This is correct, of course, but it is obviously not enough today. We must make a serious effort to modify the existing systems so that they also take into account the TECHNICAL STANDARD of the products and stimulate the role of qualitative characteristics at all stages. The task is to ensure that all output liable to certification is of top quality.

To achieve this it is necessary to introduce everywhere a comprehensive quality control system, to propagate far and wide leading collectives' experience in certifying the technical standard of production and the Elektrosila association workers' initiative "The State Seal of Quality for Every New Article" and vigorously exploit all potential for further enhancing the responsibility of EVERY PARTY ORGANIZATION AND EVERY COLLECTIVE AND WORKING PERSON FOR THE HONOR OF THE LENINGRAD TRADEMARK.

A special word must be said about the important task of unconditionally FULFILLING PLANS FOR IMPROVING QUALITY AND EXPANDING AND RENEWING THE RANGE OF CONSUMER GOODS. Last year our enterprises coped by and large with their targets and produced cultural, consumer and household goods worth more than R3 billion.

At the same time, 35 enterprises in the city and oblast, including the Kozitskiy and Leningradskiy Zavod Turbinnykh Lopatok associations, the Tosnenskiy domestic chemicals plant, the Vyborgskiy babycarriage plant, the Kingiseppskiy furniture combine and others, failed to supply products worth nearly R30 million. Production of these goods fell at a number of enterprises.

Cases of violation of contract obligations concerning the range of goods persist. Often individual articles are taken out of production for no valid reason.

You know, comrades, how much importance the party Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, attach to widening the range and improving the quality of consumer goods. For their part the party and Soviet organs must implement this policy and exploit more fully the potential for expanding production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Enterprise collectives themselves must display more initiative in the solution of these questions.

Now a few words about the FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. It is well known that production associations and science-and-production associations have become the basic fiancially autonomous component in practically all sectors. One in five industrial enterprises is already working according to the new assessment indicators, and practice shows that the output and labor productivity growth rates are 1/3 higher here than the average for Leningrad industry. The situation regarding fulfillment of contract obligations and introudction of the new equipment is better.

This year hundreds of other collectives will join in this work. Also topical are questions relating to further improving association structures, ensuring a higher standard of organization of scientific research, planning and design work and the development of team forms of labor and production organization. In other words, we must work properly on the whole range of problems connected with exploiting more fully the entire potential of Leningrad's economy.

Last year revealed a number of serious shortcomings in the development of AGRICULTURE. Owing to the laggardness perpetrated, above all, by associations in Luzhskiy, Kirishskiy, Tikhvinskiy, Volosovskiy and Slantsevskiy rayons, for the first time in many years the oblast failed to fulfill the annual target for milk sales to the state.

Despite the repeated assurances of the rayon's party and Soviet leaders and the Oblispolkom's administrations, adequate measures were not taken in practice to increase the animal's productivity and average milk yields per cow fell in the oblast. This was despite the fact that much selective and pedigree breeding work has been carried out in the oblast in recent years, as a result of which high-class livestock now makes up 75 percent of the entire herd. In addition, an adequate quantity of fodder was procured last year. Its quality improved.

Why, then, did milk yields fall? Of course, we do not discount certain difficulties, including the unsatisfactory conditions during last year's pasturing period, the irregular supply of concentrates and the frequent electricity outages in a number of rayons in connection with natural disasters.

Yet the chief reason for the failure is the low standard of production organization in the winter period. Shortfalls in milk yields occur, as a rule, where people do not use fodder thriftily, where they scorn progressive technologies for the feeding and maintenance of livestock, where -- as formerly -- they count on increased deliveries of concentrated fodder from state resources and where they tolerate gross violations of production and labor discipline.

On certain sovkhozes little concern is showing for IMPROVING THE SKILL of livestock raiser cadres, for creating proper conditions for their highly productive work or for the SKILLFUL USE OF MORAL AND MATERIAL INCENTIVES.

Instead of taking vigorous measures to rectify this situation, soviet organs and certain party committees often merely noted the divergence from the heights of which our oblast used to be rightly proud.

LENINGRADKSKAYA PRAVDA recently described the successes of Antonina Andreyevna Medvedeva and Galina Ivanovna Vasilyeva, machine miling operatives on the Ruchiy sovkhoz. Each of them last year obtained 768 tons of milk from an assigned herd of 360 cows. The average yield per cow totaled 4,345 kg. That is a splendid result, comrades!

There are many such "leading lights" in each of our oblast's rayons. Thus, a milk yield of 3,661 kg was achieved last year in this same Ruchiy association as a whole, while in the Vsevolozhskoye association the figure was 3,985 kg and in the Detskoselskoye association 4,180 kg.

THE FARMS' LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS MUST BE CONCERNED FOR THE ALL-AROUND DISSEMINATION OF LEADING EXPERIENCE AND TO ENSURE THAT WE HAVE NO LIVESTOCK UNITS FAILING TO OBTAIN AT LEAST 3,000 KG OF MILK PER COW. THE LIVESTOCK'S PRESENT WINTERING REQUIRES SPECIAL ATTENTION. The work of each livestock unit must be under the constant control of the party, soviet and economic organs.

They must enhance the responsibility of livestock unit specialists and of the enterprises that provide services to stockraising for the precise organization of labor and the uninterrupted operation of all machinery and mechanisms, including fodder procurement shops, and ensure the rational utilization of forage and the supplementing of its stocks through local resources. In addition, where conditions dictate, it is essential to make up the inadequate numbers of stockmen by methods including the dispatch of communists and Komsomol members and the best workers from other shops to the livestock units.

The increase in stockraising productivity should now be the main indicator in assessing the work not only of sovkhozes but also of all enterprises servicing agriculture, including the Oblselkhoztekhnika, Lenselkhozkhimiya, Lenenergo, the bread baking industry administration, transportation and other organizations. The question is simple: All possible steps should be taken to rectify the situation and not only to eliminate the lag but also to build up milk production unswervingly.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES' AUXILIARY FARMS ARE AN IMPORTANT RESERVE FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT. Last year, guided by the relevant party Central Committee resolution and using the experience of the Leningrad V.I. Lenin optical instruments association, over 60 of the largest associations in the city and oblast have already embarked on the organization of such farms. In a number of rayons a tendency has emerged toward an increase in the production of pork, poultry meat, eggs, potatoes and vegetables on the personal farms of the population living in rural areas.

As a whole our efforts should be aimed at ensuring that as early as 1982 we obtain various agricultural produce worth at least R180 million from the auxiliary farms of enterprises and the population.

The rural workers are also resolving other important tasks now connected with preparation for spring fieldwork. As a whole, they are abreast of the plan. In the majority of farms the repair of equipment is coming to an end. The rates at which organic fertilizers are being applied to the fields have increased. The seed stock is being prepared for the new harvest. There are schedules for all these items on every farm, and they must be adhered to strictly.

In brief, there are concerns aplenty. And it is very important from the first days of this year not to overlook a single work sector. Making up for what has been omitted -- and we must remember this -- is always harder and not always successful.

There is no need to dwell ON OTHER QUESTIONS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT. The relevant tasks for the development and implementation of the food program were set at the party obkom plenum held last fall. That is why one thing is important: to unconditionally fulfill what has been planned.

Now about CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. Last year large-scale tasks faced the workers in this sector and, as has already been noted, much has been done. At the same time, because of the poor standard of planning and organization of construction production, regular interruptions in material and technical supplies and unsatisfactory engineering preparation, the funds earmarked for rural construction and the development of light and food industry enterprises were not fully assimilated. A number of projects in other sectors, individual apartment blocks and children's preschool institutions were not commissioned.

Losses of working time are still great because of stoppages on many construction sites. Efforts continue to be dissipated on too many projects. The practice of chasing after so-called "profitable" work has not been eliminated.

It is well known that success to a large if not a decisive degree attends the harmonious work of construction and planning organizations with client enterprises. But what collaboration can there be if, for instance, planning estimates are still lacking for some of this year's rural construction projects.

Something else must also be mentioned. Unfortunately, to this day, some leaders, while actively seeking the allocation of capital investments during the formation of the annual plans, display little and, let us be frank, only superficial concern for their rhythmical assimilation. Order must also be introduced in these matters and the practice of planning and assimilating state capital investments must be improved.

Under the conditions of limited labor resources the further buildup of the construction organizations' capacities is possible only through labor productivity growth, and consequently the economic and party leaders of main administrations, trusts and administrations must focus their attention primarily on the widespread introduction of the achievements of science and technology and on a substantial improvement of the standard of preparation of production and organization of work.

The current 5-year plan, as the 26th party congress noted, will be a serious test for construction workers. The time for this test has come. Last year's experience has shown that not all pass this test. It is with all greater effort and persistence that we must now eliminate arrears and resolutely rid ourselves of everything which is preventing THE RHYTHMICAL, HIGH-QUALITY AND TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

In the solution of both national economic and social questions a very great deal depends on the furtuer improvement of the operation of ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT. The Leningrad transportation process has frequent hitches.

There is a complex situation now at the Oktyabrskaya railroad. Because of delayed unloading, the number of cars at the Leningrad junction is almost double the norm. Many enterprise and organization directors have failed to organize the cars' round-the-clock unloading despite relevant instructions.

The economic leaders and party organizations of industrial, agricultural, construction, transportation and trading enterprises must take emergency measures to eliminate these shortcomings. The CPSU gorkoms and raykoms must establish strict control over the effective utilization of all types of transport and seek the unconditional observance of existing norms at freight operations.

Despite the stable fulfillment of plan targets and the increasingly widespread introduction of progressive forms of services for the population, there are grave shortcomings in the work of TRADE AND SERVICES SPHERE enterprises.

There are many good stores, canteens and workrooms in the city and oblast which are seeking to maintain the proper level of service. But it would be just as true to say -- and numerous letters and alarm calls from working people bear this out -- that there is still a great deal of irresponsibility and various violations and abuses in these spheres.

That is why the raising of the responsibility of cadres working in trade and consumer services remains one of the main tasks of the party gorkoms and raykoms and local soviet ispolkoms.

No less important is the rational development and location of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises. The Soviet and party organs should more vigorously seek to ensure that investments earmarked for the development of this sphere are assimilated within the set deadlines. This will make it possible to satisfy the population's needs better and more fully.

As we can see, comrades, there are still substantial shortcomings and omissions in various work sectors. We are talking about them frankly so that every party organization and every collective can consider itself mobilized to eliminate them and ensure more precise and more effective work.

Today, as we are examining the COUNTERPLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD AND THE OBLAST FOR 1982 AND THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE, it should be stressed that at workers' meetings and city and rayon party organization aktiv meetings that have been held everywhere these targets have been defined on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions.

Leningraders are focusing their main attention on further stepping up the intensive development of the economy, improving the efficiency of social production and the quality of work, and on this basis, are ensuring the FULFILLMENT AND OVERFULFILLMENT OF STATE PLANS.

The pledges envisage concrete measures to step up the growth of labor productivity and improve the utilization of fixed production capital and new machinery and techniques and plan the attainment of hightened results for the smallest possible expenditure of financial, material and labor resources.

The participants in our meeting have copies of the draft socialist pledges. Permit me, therefore, to dwell on just a few fundamental avenues. One basic task in the development of Leningrad's industry is that of ensuring an increase in the volume of PRODUCTION, WITH LABOR PRODUCTIVITY INCREASING AT A FASTER RATE.

In the current year the volume of industrial output in the city and the oblast is to increase by 6.1 percent over the 1980 level, including a 5.5 percent increase in Leningrad itself.

I am not relating the targets to the base year for nothing, since the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets by each collective, rayon and oblast is now being assessed as a cumulative total.

The more we do in the early years -- the higher our rates and the greater our groundwork today -- the more confidently we can look ahead. This is all the more true in that the targets for the later years are more intensive, and every 1-percent share amounts to tens of millions of rubles. WE NOW HAVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO OVERFULFILL TARGETS FOR THE GROWTH OF PRODUCTION VOLUME IN 1982 AND THE FIRST 2 YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN AND TO INCREASE OUTPUT NOT BY 6.1 PERCENT BUT BY AT LEAST 6.4 PERCENT, AS IS ENSHRINED IN THE DRAFT PLEDGES.

AT THE SAME TIME WE HAVE ALL WE NEED IN ORDER TO REACH THE LEVEL OF 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS FOR THE GROWTH OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY IN 4.5 YEARS. In order to carry out these intentions we must ensure strict fulfillment of the planned measures for the mechanization and automation of production, for ensuring that equipment works at full capacity and for introducing progressive production methods.

For the same reason more concrete use must be made of the well-known initiative of the collectives of the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant and the I.I. Polzunov Tsi Kti science-and-production association on achieving an increase in the volume of production and of scientific research, design and technological developments while reducing the number of workers.

An important feature of the pledges is the desire to increase the Leningraders' contribution to the implementation of TARGETED ALL-UNION, SECTOR AND TERRITORIAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRAMS. In the course of the 5-year plan it is planned to DEVELOP MORE THAN 2,500 new machines, types of apparatus, instruments and materials, whose introduction will result in a NATIONAL ECONOMIC SAVING OF MORE THAN R14 BILLION.

Crucial tasks are to be resolved in the development of the country's fuel and energy complex and the creation of fundamentally new assemblies with large unit capacities, including: basic equipment for fast-breeder nuclear power stations with a capacity of 800-1600 megawatts, nuclear reactors with a capacity of 1.6 million kolowatts, high-speed turbines for the nuclear power industry, 500,000-800,000 kilowatt power units and small furnaces for burning low calorie coals for the Kansk-Achinsk Basin.

The country's oceangoing fleet will be supplemented by the nuclear icebreaker Rossiya and powerful new ships with horizontal loading facilities. The first rigs will be created for extracting oil on shelf zones of the sea, as well as new generations of highly productive machine tools with program control, improved control systems and manipulators and high-precision instruments. The national economy will receive modern equipment for the light and food industry and more powerful, reliable excavators and diesels, while the life of the Korovets tractor will be increased to 8,000 engine hours.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, 500 MODELS OF NEW MACHINERY will be developed and manufactured. The output of articles in the top quality category will increase 20 percent.

The resolution of these talks requires great organizational work to further reduce the time taken to create and put into production new machinery and ensure the wider dissemination of the initiative of those taking part in the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, as well as efficient work by coordinating staffs, economic and social development councils and the coordination center of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad.

In defining targets connected WITH SAVING RAW MATERIAL, SEMIFINISHED MATERIALS, ELECTRICITY AND FUEL the experience of the Elektrosila association was used.

Its collective pledged itself to ensure the entire increase in production volume without increasing the consumption of rolled metal. The experience of the Volkhovskiy aluminum plant was also used. It provides an example of the rational use of secondary energy resources. There is no end of work -- painstaking work -- in this direction.

In consistently implementing the party's agrarian policy, the oblast's AGRICULTURAL WORKERS are adopting pledges to overfulfill the plan for state purchases and to supply: 230,000 tons of potatoes, 335,000 tons of vegetables, 770,000 tons of milk, 195,000 tons of meat and 1.3 million eggs.

It is planned to further increase numbers and productivity of livestock and poultry and to reduce labor expenditure per unit of produce both in arable farming and stockraising. The work of agricultural and procurement organizations via direct links will continue to be improved. During the 5-year plan as a whole GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MUST INCREASE BY NO LESS THAN 21 PERCENT.

The pledges envisage concrete measures to improve effectiveness of CAPITAL INVESTMENTS. In particular, the task is set of bringing incomplete construction into line with the normative level by 1983, raising construction quality and expanding the use of progressive methods of production and labor organization.

It is planned -- on the basis of labor cooperation throughout the cycle of design, construction and startup -- to commission ahead of the set deadlines capacities at the Kirovskiy Zavod, V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, Znamya Truda and Zvezda associations and other installations of prime state importance and also to ensure the ahead-of-schedule startup of all commissioned production units.

Great tasks face workers in TRANSPORT, MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND THE SERVICE SPHERE. Housing, cultural and consumer construction, growth in retail trade turnover and in the volume of consumer services provided and the further development of the subway are envisaged on a large scale. Here efforts must be focused not only on large-scale installations but special attention must also be paid to ensuring that housing, kindergarten, school and health care installations and everything which improves the everyday life and morale of people is commissioned ahead of schedule and to a high standard.

SUCH ARE THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE PLEDGES. It is perfectly obvious that the planned targets can be fulfilled only if there is purposeful work, the broad development of people's initiative and the utmost strengthening of plan, labor and production discipline. It is incumbent on PARTY ORGANIZATIONS to set the tone of this work. The success of the matter depends to a crucial degree on their energetic leadership, the constant improvement of their style of activity, the strict monitoring and checking of execution and the education of cadres in a spirit of lofty responsbilility.

The obkom expresses confidence that in the struggle to fulfill the plans and pledges of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan, all components of our 560,000-strong party organizations will rise to the occasion.

THE WORK OF THE LOCAL SOVIETS must be more pertinent and efficient. It is incumbent on gorkoms and raykoms to increase their role in resolving urgent economic and social questions. Here the competence, experience and persistence of the standing commissions, groups of deputies and each individual people's deputy can and must be fully displayed. Crucial tasks FACE TRADE UNIONS AND THE KOMSOMOL. In launching a broad movement to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, trade union and Komsomol activists in all collectives are called on to become leaders in socialist competition and set an example of creating questions for reserves, of disseminating the experience of foremost workers and production innovators and of intrasigence toward shortcomings.

Much remains for PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGANS to do, primarily in organizing regular checks on execution of party and government directives and strengthening state discipline. No violation and no instance of wastefulness or indiscipline must escape the watchful, proprietorial eye of the people's controllers.

In organizing mass socialist competition to successfully fulfill all our plans and pledges, a large role belongs to MASS PROPAGANDA AND INFORMATION MEDIA -- TO OUR IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV.

In this connection I will make only the observation. Our journalists, as a rule, actively propagandize the process of the adoption of pledges. But with time this wave dies away. I believe that this theme must be constantly present on the paper's pages, in TV and radio programs and there must be a profound analysis of how and by what means the pledges are being fulfilled and what experience has been accumulated in leading collectives.

It is necessary today for all ideological workers to comprehend in a businesslike and creative manner where precisely they should apply their efforts and participate in all this work and they must contribute to the elevation of the civic consciousness of every worker and his attitude to labor, discipline and responsibility for assigned work, to a new level.

Ahead of us lies much work and complex tasks. We all know how difficult it is sometimes to achieve good results. But we also know something else: If every party organization and every collective advances persistently toward the planned goal, finds reserves for growth, makes a friend of science and strives for coordinated work with cooperating enterprises, then success will certainly be forthcoming.

Comrades, let us then work precisely with this goal in mind, to work as the party demands, as life itself demands! Let us follow the fundamental rule: IF YOU MAKE A PROMISE, KEEP IT: IF A PLEDGE IS ADOPTED, FULFILL IT!

Comrades, with confident tread our country has embarked on the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

COMMUNIST CREATION AND THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE ON EARTH HAVE BEEN AND REMAIN THE CHIEF COALS FOR US. OUR COMMUNIST PARTY, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO HEADED BY LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV WORK UNSTINTINGLY EACH DAY FOR THE SAKE OF THESE GOALS SPARING NO EFFORTS.

THE ENTIRE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE WORKING FOR THE SAKE OF THESE GOALS.

Allow me, dear comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, that Leningraders, in competing with the working people of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast to successfully fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our motherland and to the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress of our Leninist party.

RASHIDOV READS BREZHNEV GREETINGS IN TASHKENT

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[Text] Today a large meeting was held in Tashkent dedicated to the greetings sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. As you know, he congratulated all participants in the building of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, who have fulfilled their obligations for 1981.

The text of the greetings was read at the meeting by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.

Those at the meeting gave assurances that they would work even more determinedly on carrying out the tasks of the 5-year plan.